THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,110—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hbd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L. MIRZAPORE ..	3913	600	R. Harvey.....	2nd May
† BOKARA.....	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	9th "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson.	16th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM.....	3041	500	H. J Weighell...	30th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton.....	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	13th "
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne.....	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	27th "
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM.....	3038	500	E. Crewe.....	11th "
B.L. CLYDE.....	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM.....	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	20th "
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM.....	3038	500	E. Crewe.....	8th "
B.L. PENINSULAR..	5500	1000	W. T. Webber ...	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell...	22nd "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4225	800	W.D. Worcester	29th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	1890.
PENINSULAR ..	5500 1000	W J. Webber....	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	1890.
MALWA	2970 500	W. J. Nantes.....	8th May.
CLYDE	4136 800	J. L. Parfitt.....	22nd "
ROME.....	5011 1000	A. W. Adamson..	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO.....	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	——	——	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain *THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK* including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....	On the 8th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX ..	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Hechinger..	4,600	750	1st June.
*MARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis..	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer *a*Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

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TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail
ORION.....	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE..	G. Walluschnig	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
29th April, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
LARABIA.....	3514 J. Laird...	10th May.
MNUBIA	3551 J. G. Knox.....	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to
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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
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WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 4th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

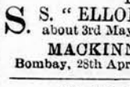
FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 3rd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th April, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.



THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 16th May, 1890.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
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H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar on the 3rd May, Captain Detlefson.
Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique and Abo to be transfered at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage, apply to
EBJEE SEWJEE,
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93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 24th April, 1890.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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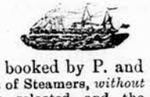

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CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs 800
Do. do.	10 " "	do. 500
EDISON do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "
F. FISCHER & Co.

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TIVOLI BEER ! ! !
"NON PLUS ULTRA"
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Pleasant, Light and Wholesome.
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts.
" 16 " " of 4 " Pints.
PRONOUNCED TO BE
THE BEST BEER
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Special terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.,
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BROOCHES—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, &c.....	" 20 0 to 200
EARRINGS—The newest designs, all Gold and Jewelled	" 10 8 to 200
LOCKETS—Plain Bright or Dead Gold and Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	" 50 0 to 225
NECKLETS—Various new and handsome patterns.....	" 100 0 to 400
COLLARETTES	" 250 0 to 300
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY, comprising Brooch and Earrings ..	" 40 0 to 280
LOCKET and EARRINGS	" 135 0 to 200
BROOCH PENDANT and EARRINGS	" 126 0 to 200
RINGS—Ladies' Keeper	" 20 0 to 28
Ladies' Jewelled plain Gipsy Tablet, half Hoop, &c., in a variety of chaste and elegant designs.....	" 30 0 to 400
Gentlemen's Plain Gold Signet and Diamond	" 40 0 to 400

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SCARF PINS, all Gold or Jewelled	" 7 0 to 135
CHAINS, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Albert	" 75 0 to 200
PENCIL CASES, plain, engraved, engine-turned, or fluted, by Mordan	" 27 0 to 100
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NECKLETS	" 15 0 to 60
COLLARETTES	" 40 0 to 60
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EARRINGS	" 3 0 to 6
BROOCHES	" 4 8 to 16
SCARF PINS	" 1 0 to 7-8
CHAINS, Gentlemen's Albert	" 10 8 to 18
CHAINS, Ladies' Albert	" 9 0 to 17
PEN and PENCIL CASES by Mordan	" 6 0 to 18
TOOTH PICKS	" 2 4 to 5-8
STUDS, LINKS and COLLAR-STUDS	" 10 0 to 16

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SILVER MOUNTED CURLING TONGS	" 27 0 each.
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GOBLETS .....from	110 0 to 200
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KNIFE, FORK, SPOON and NAPKIN RING, in case.....	" 70 0 to 100
FORKS and SPOON, in case.....	" 35 0 to 40
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CHILD'S BRUSH and POWDER BOX	" 45 0 to 50
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CIGARETTE CASES	" 27 0 to 65
CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES	" 65 0 to 75
CIGAR CASES.....	" 95 0 to 105
CIGAR CASES and MATCH BOXES	... ...
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They have, however, now made arrangements with Messrs. ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE, the well-known SHIRT-MAKERS of Bombay, to keep them supplied with Twill Lining, and Messrs. A., L. and W. have agreed to supply Shirts made to order, with or without Collars attached, of Best Cut and Make throughout, at
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Gentlemen requiring these SHIRTS will, therefore, oblige by sending their Orders *direct* to
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SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

HEM-STITCH POCKET GENT'S. LADIES'. HANDKERCHIEFS.
"SPECIAL VALUE."
Rs. 8-8 to 18 PER DOZEN—ready for use.
12½ *per Cent. Cash or V. P. P. Discount = 2 annas in the Rupee.*
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TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT
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BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all others Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than 'KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and jail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

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GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.
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N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

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These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
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Khandalla and Egutpuri.

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FOR USE WITH KEROSINE OIL.
Complete with Utensils.
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Rs. 30, Rs. 40, and Rs. 50.
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Ladies' Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7 0
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Ladies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes	9 8
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Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes..	9 8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality...	12 8
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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT !!!
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
PROFESSOR HOFFMANN,
THE WONDERFUL ILLUSIONIST
IN HIS
MARVELLOUS ENTERTAINMENT.
PRICES, Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
SEE BILLS EVERYWHERE.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
SKATING RINK.
(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)
EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.

LADIES' LAST INVITATION NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, 30TH APRIL.
Full programme of Amusements including Stone and Basket Race and Ladies Race, ½ mile.
At all Sessions, Ladies free by Ticket. Skates purchased elsewhere will not be allowed at the Rink.

WANTED, Immediately, a TRAINED DRAUGHTSMAN ; must be able to take out quantities, and design simple structures from pencil sketches. Pay Rs. 50. Apply with copies of certificates to
H. G. Palliser, M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dharwar.

COMMON SAFES.
THE makers of Common Safes sometimes obtain Chubb's Locks of the kind made only for fixing on Wooden Drawers and Cupboards, and fix these Locks on the Doors of their "Safes" with a brass label outside with "Chubb's Patent Lock."
The Company never sell, except fixed to their own Patent Safes, Chubb's Gunpowder-Proof Lock. Intending purchasers wishing to be satisfied on this point are requested to call at CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, No. 37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, where they will be shown specimens of the two kinds of Locks.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.
NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitorium, is 6200 feet above Sea
And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND". & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER will receive TENDERS up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, for the WORK of CLEARING the SITE of the PAWAI RESERVOIR (about 450 acres in area), of the trees and jungle wood now standing thereon.
The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept any Tender. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 and will be received by the Chief Accountant.
For particulars and conditions apply to the Undersigned.
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th April 1890.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SALE.—At the New Great Eastern Mills, Chinchpogly, a pair of old BEAM ENGINES (one partly broken) and a lot of old cast iron metal. The weight is estimated at about 600 tons and the purchaser shall have to remove the materials in two months from the date of the acceptance of the offer. Sealed Tenders for the above will be received till TUESDAY, the 6th of May next, at the Office of the Company, No. 9, Hornby Row. For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.
HIRALAL TRIBHUVANDASS,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th April, 1890.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, 6th May 1890, for the supply to this Company of 650 tons of MOULMEIN or Rangoon 1st class Teak Logs.
The price should include delivery either at the Company's Basin, Colaba, or at the Stores Depot, Parel. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Timber" and each tender must be accompanied by a security deposit of Rs. 500, or the tender will not be considered. All securities must be endorsed in favour of the "Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company." The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. M. SLEATER,
Acting Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, April, 1890.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.
GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box As. 8.
GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns ; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression ; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bot. Rs. 3-4.
GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bot. Rs. 2-8.
☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.
F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply
G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 p.m.
(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.
(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building Bombay, 31st March 1890.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have APPOINTED
MR. HORMUSJEE ADURJEE.
49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET FORT,
THEIR SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
For the SALE of their
SUNGAL-RAMPUR,
(Kangra Valley) Teas.
STIRLING & CULBARD.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 ; Postage, 4 Annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD IN MANGALWADY.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Bai Crushnabai, wife of Ganoo Narayen Rane, and Wittoba Gunput Rane, and on account and risk of the martgagor Kamblajee Hiroo Tambadkar, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 27th September, 1887, the following:—All that piece of Fazendary land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate without the Fort of Bomtay, at the western side of Girgaum Road, in Mangalwady, in the Registration District of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Kamblajee Hiroo and his tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 504 and Street No. 31, standing in the name of the said Kamblajee Hiroo containing by admeasurement about 183 and three-ninths square yards, and bounded on the east by property of Maneckjee Muncherjee, on the west by the well belonging to the said Kamblajee Hirco, on the north by property of Pandoorang Raghoba, and on the south by public passage of the cart.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SALT.
About 7,381 maunds (Kharadar) and about 6,345 maunds (double Charnee) at 4 talukas of Bellapore, viz., Mooraoshuttee, Kollaikhar, Navikhar, and Varaghur.
Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, by order of Mr. Hajee Haroon Sidick, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Shaw Jannadas Jevardas and Marwarree Kapoorchund Ramchand balance of last year's crop of salt not taken delivery, *viz*, salt about 7,380 maunds (Kharadar) and about 6,345 maunds (double Charnee) salt lying at 4 talukas of Bellapore, *viz*., Mooraobhuttee, Kollakhar, Navikhar, and Varaghur. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebji and Dayabhoy, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 266 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass ..... Defendant.
Suit No. 268 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee.... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass..... Defendants.
SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.
Notice is hereby given that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.
At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890,
LOT No. 1.
All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6430, old Survey No. 512, and new Survey No. 2383, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Goculdass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Ibjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.
At 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
Lot No. 2.
All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunderwada Street or Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2,218, and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Narronjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.
At 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
Lot No 3.
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, or Bunderwada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 508, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 938, new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Dongree Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Callian, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narron, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.
At 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
Lot No 4.
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunderwada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, new No. 6186, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadachi Gadi or Bundari Street, on the west by the public road called the Dongri Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.
At 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890.
Lot No. 5.
All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing assessment Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 7257, old No. 55, new No. 11293, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7257, old No. 56, new No. 11299, and old Survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, new Survey No. 7257, old No. 69, new No. 11300, old Survey No. 21, new Survey No. 7267 and old No. 64, new No. 11301, old Survey No. 128, and new Survey No. 7267, and containing by admeasurement 2322 7-8 square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass, and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF Commissariat Stores, a very large quantity of army clothings, canvas, log lines, ship logs, carpets, office furniture, treasuries, beam scales, &c., &c.
Under instructions from C.A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1889, Suleman Lucka v.s. Vulibhoy Khanbhoy and others ; Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890, at 1 p. m., in the Godowns, in the Military Stores Lane, Fort ; (near the shipping office); the same comprising a very large quantity of cotton and woolen socks and stockings of sizes, coats, jackets, bunians, shirts, shifts, gowns, petty-coats, pantalcons, bely bands, puttees, table cloths, handkerchiefs, towels, shudders, broad cloth, serge, dungary, long cloth, green rap cloth, log lines, woolen thread, tapes, spun yarn, bed and pillow cases, caps, followers' belts, slippers, shoes, buttons, coir palms, curry combs, bean scales, copper scales, sets of weights, plate powders, brass eyelets, steel yards, gunge glasses, patent hurpoor ship logs, ship pumps, medicine trays, galvanized boat rowlucks, thimbles, hooks, copper nails, copper washers, cotton wicks, glue, India rubber sheet, office tables, chairs, cup-board, platform bench, iron treasury safes, and chest, iron gratings, mattresses, pillows, new double gunny (khuri pat), cotton carpets, old gunny, canvas, wooden horses, &c., will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 29th April, 1890.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.
HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	26 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	20 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	18 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.
Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.
Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.
Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.
FREE FROM MERCURY.
FOR DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS.
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

QUININE BITTERS—The Safest Patent Medicine.
QUININE BITTERS—Free from Mercury.
QUININE BITTERS—The oldest patent Medicine.
QUININE BITTERS—The best family Tonic.
QUININE BITTERS—For Liver.
QUININE BITTERS—For Bile.
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QUININE BITTERS—For Dyspepsia.
QUININE BITTERS—For impaired appetite.
QUININE BITTERS—For every sorts of fevers.
QUININE BITTERS—In use amongst all classes.
QUININE BITTERS—For all ages.
QUININE BITTERS—For both sexes.
QUININE BITTERS—For nervous disorders.
QUININE BITTERS—For pains in the back and chest.
QUININE BITTERS—For all cattarhs.
QUININE BITTERS—For heartburns.
QUININE BITTERS—Can be had in Bottles worth one Rupee and bigger size worth two Rupees only.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—The safest aperient.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Tasteless.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Very mild but safe and certain.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For impaired appetite.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Suited for all ages.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For both sexes.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—An excellent substitute for Castor Oil.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Relieve headache.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can safely be used with Quinine Bitters.
DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can be had in Bottles worth twelve annas only.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Very effective.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Easily taken by children.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Kills all sorts of Worms.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Removes worms at the same time.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Tasteless.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.
All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggists References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third. Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headach relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes &Co., Members of the Pharmaciety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of racy and ation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT. 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.
Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.
MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale London.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.
For forms of application, &c., apply to the
Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
,, Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
Bombay—Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.
PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription —Rs. 10 per year.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.
Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (*a*)	If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(*b*) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(*c*) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,,	(*d*) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz*., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1883	£300,690
1885	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 193,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum ; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ..... £3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Puesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co.,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	£20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 937½
Bank of Bengal	£40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	£10,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly. 75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khanguam	240	450	450	45	417
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	21,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G I. P. R. Gt b per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	Last half-yearly. 90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	200	500	Nil	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg, Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India. ity of Bombay Mills	3,750	500	500	45	870
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	880
Colaba Land & Mill	600	500	500	15	535
Coorla Mills	4,000	700	700	10	6 0
David Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	500	500	15	450
Empress	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Framjee Petit.	2,100	500	all	15	505
Gordon Mills	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Hindustan	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hingunghat Mill	875	1,000	1,000	40	740
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	40	750
Hyderabad	1,500	50	50	15	490
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Nil.	350
James Greaves.	600	1,000	1,000	50	890xd
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	15	510
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	600	500	500	Nil.	350
ewraz Baloo	1,000	250	250	7½	242½
Khandeish	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	815
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Leopold	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,000	1,000	1,000	35	140
Madras United.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	735
Mahaluxmee	300	1,000	1,000	100	1,850xd
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,145
Morarji Joculdas	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
People of India.	5,725	625	625	10	330
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Sassoon	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sholapore Mills.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Southern India.	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern Mahratta	1,000	600	500	Nil.	115
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Syadesh Mills	1,000	1,00	1,000	40	590
Victoria Mills	3,0 0	500	500	Nil.	255
Western India.	650	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Queen Mills	67	1,000	1,000	50	375
Ripon Mills	67	1,000	1,000	50	725
	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	150
apty Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	6 p.c.	60
Bombay Ice Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	10 p.c.	725
ombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 5	81
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 180	3,300
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	Rs. 45	825
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		p.c	10
Cooper madon Ld	3,000	100	100	...	..
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Rs	8
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	Nil	40 nl
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	..	167½
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	..	4
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co, Ld	12,000	25	25	10 p.c	1
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	4½
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2½	10
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	360
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	7
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,00 0	200	50	10 p.c	6
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.a	205
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 2	2½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	370
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	50
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	98	...	10
Telephone and Co., Ld	10,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	11xd
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	1,375
Western India Flour	900	1	12	Nil.	13
T M Mody & Co					35
Bhownuggger City P. M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	80
					230

A BILL has been introduced in the House of Commons to place marriages at British Embassies, in so far as form of service is concerned, on the same footing as those solemnised—if the word be not too strong—at British Consulates, and also providing the same facilities for marriages on board Her Majesty's ships on foreign stations.

RUMOURS of railways are again afloat in China. It is said in official circles in Tientsin and Pekin that the Honkow-Pekin line is to be proceeded with forthwith, the Board of Admirality furnishing the required funds at the rate of two million dollars a year. But there is added the important announcement that mines and iron-works are to be opened to procure the required material; which is tantamount to saying that a real beginning may not be made before the close of the century.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.
Prize Distribution, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Bokhara (s), from Aden; Sullamat (s), Cardiff; and Patna (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Satara (s), for Persian Gulf; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi, &c.; Bombay (s), London, &c.; Landoura (s), Rangoon, &c.; Mary Beyts (s), Marseilles; and H. M. S. Cossack, Ras-el-Had.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Purshotum Govind, a servant to Messrs. Green and Read, of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, reports having dropped on Saturday last Rs. 55, in currency notes.

THE LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.—The subscription of Rs. 500 to the Lord Reay Memorial Fund, credited to H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, should have been shown as from the Rajpipla State.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Cooverjee Wuseerjeebhoy, a Chief of Bhownugger, arrived here yesterday. He was accompanied by twenty followers, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

THEFT AT COLABA.—Major C. A. Ryan, Commanding No. 11 Battery, R. A., Southern Division, reports the theft of Rs. 230, consisting of two currency notes for Rs. 100 each and three notes for Rs. 10 each, from the treasure chest in the orderly room, Colaba, on the 23rd instant.

VOLUNTEER PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The prize distribution of the Bombay Vol. Rifles and Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association will take place in the Town Hall, at 9 p.m. to-day. All who take an interest in the volunteer movement are invited to attend. There will be dancing after the prize distribution.

THEFT AT LOHAR CHAWL.—A woman, named Ruckmee, residing on the 1st storey of a house at Lohar Chawl Street, reports that during her absence from home on Sunday one of her boxes was forced open, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, cash, and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 112, stolen therefrom.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CONGRESS.—A memorial, we are informed by the United Indian Patriotic Association, is being circulated for signatures among the leaders or the representatives of the Khoja, Memon, Arab, Mogul, Deccanee, Konkani, and Bhori sections of the community by the Anjuman-i-Arbab-i-Safa of Bombay.

PROFESSOR HOFFMANN AT THE GAIETY.—Professor Hoffmann, the cojurer and illusionist as will be seen from advertisement, makes his first appearance in Bombay at the Gaiety Theatre to-night. Although we have never seen him here before, it would appear from the success of his tour that his entertainments are of a very attractive character, and so he ought to be welcomed by a large audience to-night.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Inspector Cobb charged Abdoola Madurbux, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having in his possession a quantity of opium, weighing three seers, without a licence from the Collector of Customs and Opium. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. The opium was also ordered to be confiscated.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March .....Silver Wedding ..Steenbeugen.
Berceuse..... ....Sappe.
Overture..... ..Poet and Peasant...Delbruck.
Grand Selection...Faust .....Gounod.
Valse .....Tendresse .....Waldteufel.
Galop .....The Planters.....C. Frick.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KILLED BY A BULLOCK CART.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Nowrojee Hill, respecting the death of a Hindoo girl, aged 11 years, named Gungabai. Deceased was the daughter of a labourer, named Tatia Nama. At 2 p.m. on Saturday last while deceased was in Frere Road a bullock-cart, laden with grain bags, was going by; the driver called out to her, but she did not get out of the way and was knocked down and jammed by the wheels of the cart. She sustained injuries which proved fatal on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Two Pathans, named Aga Jan Rusool Khan and Ahmed Khan Jooma Khan, were placed before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, by Inspector Saunders, charged with assaulting a policeman. The two accused were amongst a number of people in Dandel Street, who were looking on at a party of gamblers. A policeman receiving information to this effect went up to the mob when the two accused resenting the intrusion turned on him and assaulted him, tearing his clothes and wrenching his whistle from its hold in the scuffle. His Worship found them guilty of the charge, and sentenced them to undergo five days' imprisonment.

POCKET-PICKING AT CARNAC BUNDER.—Gunpat Mahadoo, formerly employed as a pressman in the Central Press, was brought before Mr. Richardson yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts on a charge of stealing a purse containing Rs. 21-4-6. The accused was amongst a number of persons on the Carnac Bunder on Sunday, and whilst the complainant Keshee Bhairoo was seeing his father off the Bunder, he walked up to him and extracted his purse. Before he could escape he was arrested by some persons who had detected him in the act, and handed over to the police. The magistrate, seeing no reason to doubt the evidence against the accused sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICKING-POCKETS AT BHENDY BAZAAR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector George charged Dashuruth Babajee before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing Rs. 2 in cash, four Hyderabad silver coins, valued at one rupee, and four mother-o'-pearl buttons, valued at two annas, from the pocket of Lala Ahmed Cassim on Sunday last. The complainant, it appears, was standing amongst a crowd of persons at a shop on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, when the accused, who was standing by the complainant, was observed by the shopkeeper, removing the purse from complainant's pocket and making off with it, when it was brought at once to the notice of the complainant, who pursued the accused, seized him, and handed him over to the police. The accused, on seeing he was pursued by the complainant, dropped the purse on the road. Dashuruth, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF CHEATING.—A second application for a warrant of arrest was made by Mr. Smeatham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smeatham, on behalf of a wealthy Parsee merchant, named Dadabhoy Bomanji Jijibhoy, who charges a Borah, named Abdool Hoosein Sulleimanjee, with cheating. The accused, against whom Mr. Edgelow filed information on Friday last on behalf of Khetsidas Hurnundroy is alleged to have comitted another offence. The applicant statted that Abdool was in the babit of purchasing cases of beads for several years past, for which he used to receive an order to have access to the godowns where the cases were stored, and which he was allowed to receive on payment. Mr. Dadabhoy from certain enquiries discovered that sixty-eight cases of beads had been removed by the accused from his godowns and without his knowlege, and that a sum of Rs. 22,987, *including inter alia* amount of the cases of beads, was due to him. On Abdool being questioned about the cases, he admitted having taken them, and in order to stand security on the amount due to the complainant, namely, Rs. 22,987, he agreed to give him a second mortgage of his property in Bhoosari Moholla, which as he alleged, stood good for Rs.35,000. This property he represented to the complainant was subject only to a first mortgage, which had been passed by him about five months ago to one Harivallabh Balgovind for Rs. 20,000. Mr. Dadabhoy agreed to the transaction, and the deeds of mortgage on the property were produced. On the 8th of January a second mortgage, was drawn up in the presence of the complainant's solicitors by the accused, where he stated that an error had been inserted in the name of his first mortgagee, the correct person being Khetsidass Hurnundroy who paid the sum of Rs. 10,000 only, and not Rs. 20,000 as erroneously mentioned. The alterations were accordingly made. Mr. Dadabhoy, who was under the impression that the transaction was true, finds that he is the fourth mortgagee instead of the second on the said property in Bhoosari Moholla, and on ascertaining that his late customer, Abdool Hoosein Sulleimanjee, has filed a petition in the Court for the Relief of Debtors, applied for a warrant arrest, which was granted by the magistrate.

A BURGLAR AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Inspector Cobb charged Shaik Hoosein Mahomed, who is described as a carpenter, and Jugernath Punalall, a Marwatee, yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan, the former with housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of a photographic camera, jewellery wearing apparel, and sundry other articles of the collective value of Rs. 300, the property of Moola Abbas Bakar, an agent to the Ameer of Cabul, residing at Bapoo Hajam Street, on the 28th March last, and two other persons, the one living at Bapoo Khote Street and the other at Parell, and the latter with dishonestly receiving and retaining possession of the said property knowing the same to have been stolen. On the morning of the 4th instant, a police havildar, named Bapoo, attached to the Karra Talao section, while going his rounds saw the former coming out of a house, belonging to a Borah, at Null Bazaar, with sundry articles of wearing apparel and other goods of various descriptions, and arrested him on suspicion. He was taken to Inspector George, who while making enquiries ascertained that the articles found in his possession were stolen property. In the meantime Inspector Cobb, who was making enquiries in connection with at heft committed at Parell Road, came to the Null Bazaar and there found the accused in custody of Inspector George. Inspectors Cobb and George then made a searching enquiry, and in a few days after arrested the second accused in his house at Jugjeevun Keeka Street, and on searching his place found the camera, valued at Rs. 110, which accused admitted having purchased for Rs. 2 from accused, the first prisoner. The police also subsequently found goods of various descriptions, materials for housebreaking, and 200 keys of all sorts and kinds in the house of the latter accused. Upon continuing the enquiry the whole of the property was recovered from other Marwarees living in several parts of the town, with whom the stolen goods were pledged, and other property was also recovered, of which the police could trace no owners. The magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced Shaik Hoosein Mahomed to an accumulated term of four years' rigorous imprisonment, and Jugernath Punalall to an accumulated term of eighteen months' similar imprisonment.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Parsee Girls' School Association Schools was held yesterday on the premises of the Bai Bhikaejee Shapurjee Bengalee School, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort. It was probably the most interesting prize-distribution to native children ever witnessed in this city. These schools are well-equipped, well-endowed, well-superintended, and have a wealth of resources superior to those of similar native institutions. A charming assemblage of Parsee ladies, dressed in silks and satins, who occupied about one-half of the exhibition hall, formed a special feature of the meeting. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., presided; and there were present on the dais Shums-ul-Ulama Dastoor Peshotun Byramjee Sanjana, Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Nowrojee J. Gamadia, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. The proceedings commenced with the girls singing a hymn with harmonium accompaniment. The report on the working of the schools during the last year showed that there are at present 904 girls on the rolls of the Fort, Chandanwadi, and Mazagon schools, managed by the Association, of whom 163 pay a monthly fee of one rupee; 732 a monthly fee of half a rupee; while some paid no fee at all. The total income from fees amounted to Rs. 6,634. It was complained that a large number of girls left the schools before passing through the whole course of studies provided for them, which was accounted for by their anxiety to rush to English schools. This was, in the opinion of the committee, a matter for regret; and a suggestion was properly made to parents to think twice before hurrying to English schools children who were not well grounded in the Gujeratee studies provided in these schools. The result of this hurried style of teaching was to make the pupils vain and shallow learners. The committee had been at the expense of obtaining counsel's opinion on the subject of introducing a study of English in their schools if their trust-deed should Latham, Advocate-General, on the case stands. F. L. was against the proposal, which had therefore to be abandoned. The Fort School made the most creditable appearance at the annual examination of the schools. The reading of the report was followed by the singing of some songs with harmonium accompaniment, which was very creditably done and elicited hearty applause. The most interesting part was the singing of garbees by a triple ring of girl, standing one behind the other, according to their heights, so that all were observable as they gleefully moved in a triple circle, beating time with their palms and feet. The chairman then distributed scholarships, and prizes of gold chains, silver cups, work-boxes, clocks, inkstands, and books.

In addressing the meeting, Sir Jamsetjee expressed regret at the unavoidable absence of their chairman, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, owing to ill-health. It was a matter for satisfaction that 904 girls received good, sound education in the schools, but the satisfaction was not unmixed with regret at the circumstance that the girls of the higher classes, before completing the whole course of studies, hurried off to English schools. This hurry was undesirable and unadvisable; and parents were recommended to think twice before adopting such a course, for it was prejudicial to the children; who were thereby deprived of the opportunity of obtaining a well-grounded education in their vernacular. It was a matter for gratification that the tenets of Zoroastrianism were instilled into the minds of the girls at a tender age in these schools. (Applause.)

Towards the close of the proceedings, the chairman was asked to perform an agreeable duty. It was to present a gold medal to Pootlibai Jamsetjee Pocha; a pupil of the Fort School, for general good conduct and cleanly habits. The medal was the outcome of subscriptions paid some time ago with a view to perpetuate the memory of a young Parsee boy who was, with his aunt and grand-mother, murdered by a Hindu servant in a bungalow at Dadur. The medal will be awarded annually to the best-behaved girl in these schools as "the Aspandiarjee Khumbatta Medal."

A few more songs were sung; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, which was carried with acclamation.

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Yesterday, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Limjee N. Banajee, Acting Fourth Judge, Hutta Towla and Co., a Marwaree firm of money-lenders, sought to recover from Rumjee Noor Mahomed the sum of Rs. 75, being the amount of a promissory note, passed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiffs on the 21st May, 1888. The first plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Vakeel represented the defendant.

The defendant denied consideration, and pleaded insolvency.

The plaintiffs, in support of their claim, called a witness, but it was elicited in his cross-examination that the defendant had gone through the Insolvency Court and had entered the plaintiffs claim in his schedule, and that in order to purchase opposition at the Insolvency Court, which the plaintiffs threatened the defendant with, that this note, together with another note, for a like amount was passed. Mr. Ardaseer, for the defendant, contended that the note was post-dated and must, under the circumstances of the case, be held to be unenforcible in a Court of Law, as it was illegal and contrary to public policy.

His Honour held that it was highly improbable that the plaintiffs would advance a sum of Rs. 150 on two notes to the defendant without any substantial security within three months after the insolvency of the defendant, after having their claim washed out under the defendant's schedule. The Court, therefore, dismissed the suit.

THERE is a revival of the rumours recently current in Ottawa at Canada, of a coalition between the Conservative and Liberal leaders to resist the agitation in favour of the abolition of the French language and of the Catholic separate schools. The Ontario Legislature has been prorogued. This will be followed by a dissolution, and the general elections will be held in June.

IT is now evident that neither of the two leading political parties in Providence at Rhode Island, have gained or lost through the Australian ballot system, which was used for the first time at the last elections in Maine. The party favouring the closing of the liquor saloons was the only sufferer by the new system. The Republican Bolters of last year succeeded in electing their candidates, and the strength of the two parties remains unchanged. The *Providence Journal* claims that the system has proved a complete success, and will greatly facilitate the voting.

BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.

THE sixteenth annual general meeting of this library was held in the Library Hall, Bhuleshwar, on Sunday, Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas, Marphatia, B. A., LL. B., J. P., presiding. The annual report, together with the audited accounts, was read and adopted. The report showed that the library was in a flourishing condition, the number of members having risen from 523 to 564, while the income of the library was Rs. 3,332-10-7 against expenses Rs. 2,633-9-10, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 699-1-9. During the year books of the value of Rs. 207-8-9, were added to the library, a complete set of the volumes of the Encyclopœdia Brittanica being left to be bought during the current year. Among others, books were presented to the institution by the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Punjab, and Assam, the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and several other liberal-minded gentlemen. At the end of the year there were 5,430 volumes of books, showing an increase of 177 volumes over 1888. The aggregate value of the library assets at the end of the year was Rs. 1,424-13-1; Rs. 5,710-7-11 being the cash reserve fund; Rs. 7,929-3-8, value of books and furniture; and Rs. 786-1-6 outstandings &c., as compared with Rs. 13,112-14-10 in 1888. During the year under report sixty newspapers and sixty-six periodicals were laid on the library table for the perusal of members 7,502 works were issued during the year, and the daily average attendance of members was about 125. Resolutions were passed appointing auditors and members of the book committee for the current year and scrutinisers to examine the voting papers for the ensuing election. It was also resolved to make a trust of the property of the library and Messrs. Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, J.P.; Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Solicitor, High Court, J. P.; and Damoderdar Tapidas, J. P.; were chosen to be the first trustees. A special vote of thanks was passed to H. E. Lord Reay, who was for four years patron of the institution, while regret was expressed at the loss by death of two life-members Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Kt., C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair concluded the proceedings.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—1,000½ cwts myrabollams, H. Gokuldass; 110 bales cotton, B Hensraj; 48 bales wool, C Vusonjee; 108 bales cotton, and 1,500 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; 700 bales cotton, J C Bushby Co; 3,330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 8 cwts Indian chutney, M Poonjiajee and Lous, 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—400½ cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldass; 47 cwts gum, G Hassum; 9 bales skin, S M S Baboola; 6 bales skin, C Rajubally; 62 cwts gum, A Madhowjee; 130 cwts olibanum, A Mowjee; 65 cwts olibanum, H M Jewraz; 132 cwts gum, B Sujeen; 7 bales goat skin, P H Abdool Khadur; 16 bales skin, C Jooma and Co; 8 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 85 cwts gum, D Dossa; 50 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

Henzada s—151 cwts dry ginger, M Jaitha and Co; 182 cwts dry ginger, H Goculdass; 800 cwts olibanum and 85 cwts gum, L Khimjee; 90 cwts olibanum, Abdool Mowjee; 12 bales hides, M Lalljee; 368 cwts olibanum, M Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 237 cwts olibanum, H Doosa; 114 cwts gum, E Peerdina; 55 cwts gum, D Nanjee; 15 cwts fishmaws, P Damjee; 7 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 17 bales hides, H Jamall.

FOR LISBON.

Henzada s— 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Douro s—200 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldass.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—5,000 bonemeal, Croft, Wells and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 cwts weedseed, Volkart Brothers.

Roma s—440 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 880 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bellagio s—6,000 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, Volkart Brothers.

Henzada s—900 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

Idar s—200 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 360 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,002 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glade and cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kent s—990 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 880 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 210 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 110 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

Peveril s—880 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Rotherfield s—1,000½ cwts myrabollams, H. Gokaldas; 300 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.; 455 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Moonstone s—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

John Bright s—1,000½ cwts rapeseed, J. C. Bushby and Co.

Drummond s—1,000½ cwts rapeseed, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 250 cwts linseed, F. L. Botlibhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Harewood s—3013 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 10,000 cwts wheat, and 27,889 cwts tillseed, Ralli Brothers.

Emir s—1,631 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, E. Sassoon and Co.

FOR CETTE.

Harewood s—40,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PERANES.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Kent s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 80 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, Georga Lockhart and Co.

Peverils—103 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Mirzapore s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet s—60 cwts bysaboie, D Dossa; 177 cwts sandalwood, C Ebram; 145 cwts sharkfins, A Joosub; 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 25 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 37½ cwts fishmaws, and 96 cwts sharkfins, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 50 bales twist L Cutchera; 150 bales twist, S N Talati; 50 bales twist, The Morarjee G S and W Co; 32 cwts sharkfins, &c., H M Jewraz; 60 cwts olibanum, C Jewraz; 53 bales cotton, B Hunsraj; 100 bales cotton, K Hotilal; 50 bales twist, P F Talati; 8 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 36 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 25 bales twist, D. Ganji; 64 cwts cloves and 27 cwts sennaj leaves, M M Essabhoy; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 84 cases opium, The P and O Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—25 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 130 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—2 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 59 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 150 bales sandlewood, H Mooltanchund.

PERSONS interested in Central Asian matters will learn with some curiosity that it is proposed to publish the correspondence of Count Simonitch, who was Russian agent at Teheran fifty years ago, and who played a prominent part in the events that led up to the first English invasion of Afghanistan. It is stated that among his papers has been discovered a most interesting correspondence in different Oriental languages with the Khans of Shirwan, Erivan, and Ispahan, with the Ameer of Bokhara, the Sirdar of Cabul, who was the celebrated Dost Mahomed, grandfather of the present Ameer of Afghanistan, and the Khan of Candahar. Among many other matters referred to is the assassination of the Russian writer, Griboiedow, the Czar's Minister at Teheran, during an insurrection of the populace of the Shah's capital.

MR. GEORGE E. LANCE, a Hampshire county and borough magistrate, died at Southsea, on Wednesday morning, April 9, at the age of sixty. He was educated for the Civil Service of the Honourable East India Company at the Company's school, Haileybury College, and, having passed the necessary examinations, he was sent to India at an early age. When the Indian Mutiny broke out he was chief magistrate at Cawnpore, and rendered conspicuous service, for which he received the medal. At the termination of hostilities he converted a vast tract of marsh land into memorial gardens at Cawnpore, receiving, through Sir Charles Wood, the thanks of the Government. Having served the Company for twenty-five years, he retired on a pension.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque John Carl, 499 tons, Captain H Ruskins, cleared yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clarke, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Arbib Brothers, 1,738 tons, Captain H Wiseman, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Batoum with 98,000 cases of kerocine oil. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Company.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Patna, 1,149 tons, Captain R. J. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and nineteen deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Drummond, 1,749 tons, Captain R. Chubb, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Akyab with a cargo of rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE steam-ship Ind

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watche and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

TO BE SOLD, Owner proceeding to Europe, OPEN CARRIAGE, Paris built, and pair of HORSES. Apply VIATOR, care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pestonjee, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

THE ASCOT! The TIE now worn, FANCY STRIPES CHECKS, WHITE, &c. Washing Silk, a choice of 100 dozens Re. 1-12 each.
THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FELT HATS! NEWEST SHAPES and Colours. FEATHER WEIGHT, Fawn, Brown, Mouse, Terra Cotta, &c., Rs. 8-8.
THORPE & Co.,
Hatters, Hosiers, Glovers, &c., Rampart Row, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!! —Phaeton from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10. Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges per lb. As. 2. Apply to Coverjee Ardasir and Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a NURSERY GOVERNESS for two little girls: French, or German, or good English required, with Elementary Music. Apply to Mrs. J. L. JOHNSTON, Dharwar.

TO BE LET.—From 1st July, an Upper-storied Bungalow, in Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Furnished. Rs. 220. Apply to "X. W.," care of this paper.

TO LET, airy and well accomodated APARTMENTS for families at Chinchpogli, next door to Fire Brigade. Apply to HAJEE RAHIMTULLA SULAIMAN, 407, Nagdevi Road.

BOAT.—WANTED, Strong, New or Second-hand Boat—length about 26 feet—state lowest price to "No. 202," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—Handsome CHESTNUT PONY; splendid jumper and goes in harness. Price Rs. 300. Also English built pony Cart. Rs. 350. Apply to "N.," care of this paper.

JUST RECEIVED.—A small Consignment of FLOORING MINTON TILES, Chess Board Pattern, Cheap.—GEYER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CRICKET BALLS.—Dark's played at Lord's Rs. 3-8; Duke's Crown Rs. 3-12; Match Rs. 3-6; Lily whites Rs. 3-10; Pages match Rs. 3-4; Spikes annas 10; I. R. handle cover annas 12.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

MOTIVALA'S DINNER pills by strengthening the tone of the stomach and assisting digestion, remove a variety of ailments, such as Biliousness, Heartburn, Pains in the Back, Headaches, Giddiness, Acidity of the stomach, &c., &c. They are a great boon to the Dyspeptic. Price 6 annas per phial. See copies of certificates which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

DERBY SWEEP 1890.—Tickets Rs. 10

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row opposite Watson's Hotel, Suitable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

GRANVILLE HOTEL, MATHERAN, nearest to Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, Commanding extensive views. Bright Airy Rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 13, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwala's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART by Bennett, in good condition. Price Rs. 600. Apply No. 102, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—GREY ARAB HORSE, 7 years, height 14-1, quiet and good Trotter. Price Rs. 900. Apply No. 101, care of this paper.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION. Economical management facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 1 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

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SUBJECT:—"SANSKRIT, AND THE PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT."

LECTURER—Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.

The Lecture is open to the public.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 29th April, 1890.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.

THE enhanced quotation of 48¼d. per oz., for Bar Silver in London, given in our report of Saturday evening's date, is confirmed; but no fresh financial quotations or advices regarding Cotton or General Produce are meantime to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	1,43,603
" " Branches.....	Dec.	"	4,39,957
Other Deposits.....	Inc.	"	27,11,408
Government Securities	Inc.	"	2,03,404
Loans	Dec.	"	8,58,108
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	65,623
Cash with other Banks.....	Inc.	"	52,797
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	31,43,725

The turn in the monetary tide which was strongly indicated by the reduction of the Presidency Banks' rates by two per cent. last Thursday, is confirmed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, showing that the Cash Balance had risen to 128½ lakhs—an increase during the week covered by the return of some 31½ lakhs. It will be seen from the above figures that this improvement had been almost entirely due to a falling-off in the ordinary requirements of trade, the movement in Government Deposits not having been material. Private Deposits had largely increased, while Loans had diminished to a considerable extent; and taking into account a slight increase in Bills Discounted, the net diminution in the trade demand is represented by some 35 lakhs.

COTTON.—The continued slackness of demand, both from shippers and local consumers, has at length had some effect on prices, and the feeling has been dull to-day at a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The reported purchases hardly sum up 1,500 bales, consisting, in about equal proportions, of Mowa, at Rs. 215-17; Wudwan, at Rs. 204-8½; Dharwar, at Rs. 212; and Compta, at Rs. 187½-200; with a few smaller parcels of Dhulia, at Rs. 180; Akola, at Rs. 192; and Veraval, at Rs. 173-5 per candy.

WHEAT has also become dull in tone, and prices for some descriptions have receded to the extent of one anna per cent., fresh business being impossible at the current high rates of Exchange. We quote Pessy and No. 1 Club Delhi as follows, previous rates being still asked by dealers for other kinds, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. Rs. 4 6-9 per cwt.
Do. 85 " " 4-5-6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi " " 4-5-6 "

SEEDS, in common with other articles of export, are now dull, in the absence of more than a small enquiry for export, and little fresh business has transpired to-day. Linseed, which lately had the principal call, is an anna lower, at Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 6-11-6 per cwt., but other descriptions are quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,409	bales.
Wheat	37,193	cwts.
Linseed	15,581	"
Rapeseed	6,095	"
Gingelly	5,771	"
Poppy Seed	2,034	"
Groundnuts	1,622	"
Castor Seed.....	4,364	"

FREIGHTS are weak, with little doing, and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day, at an advance of 3-32d. to ¼d. on Saturday's closing quotations. Banks have been buying freely at 1s. 6 5-32d., all Bills offered for April-May delivery and for June and July, at 1s. 6⅛d. and 1s. 6 3-32d. Ready Telegraphic is reported to have been done at 1s. 6d. early in the day, and for November at 1s. 5⅞d., the latter rate being still quoted for transfer from May to December. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Credits "	1s. 6 5-32d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active and advancing for the settlement, and the cash rate, and that for closing this month's bargains, have advanced to 102⅝. For the May account there has not been much doing, but the rate in sympathy has moved up to 102 3-16. For 4½ per cent. Paper 104½ is now the quotation.

SHARES have shown rather more life to-day in the principal line of Cotton Mill scrip, and we note an advance of Rs. 75 in Presidency; of Rs. 30 in Star of India; of Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 5 each in Maneckjee and Queen, at our quotations. Other shares are generally quiet, but steady, at previous rates.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th April, as compared with the statement of the 19th April 1890:—

LIABILITIES.	April 19. Rs.	April 26. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	30,03,000	30,03,000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	45,59,981	53,03,584
Do. do. at Branches.....	57,38,326	52,98,369
Other Deposits	2,67,27,566	2,91,33,971
Post Bills	6,971	4,581
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	2,31,176	3,08,924
Rs.	5,06,17,020	5,30,54,432
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	57,57,333	59,61,247
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	23,08,899	21,30,247
Loans do. do.....	1,72,70,623	1,64,12,515
Current Accounts overdrawn ...	1,808	1,386
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,51,35,521	1,52,01,549
Stamps, &c.....	27,655	27,698
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,54,172		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,69,172	3,69,172
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	39,742	92,539
Cash and Currency Notes	97,05,359	1,38,49,084
Rs.	5,06,17,020	5,30,54,432

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th April, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	11	51	3	18
Teheran	28	2	29	...	40
Suez	28	2	25	...	35

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 28th April, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	40	...	3
" Kurrachee ...	...	19	...	3
" Madras.....	...	32	...	2

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 27.

10 p.m.	80·9
MONDAY, APRIL 28.	
6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	87·3
4 p.m.	86·8

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 27th April, 1890.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.....	29·788
Temperature of Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·2
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	736
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General Direction of Wind *a* ...NNW, NNE, ENE, WNW,	NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	295

a From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

READ—BEDDOME—April 5, at Holy Trinity Church, West-hill, Wandsworth, Robert Arthur Read, to Maud Elphinstone, daughter of Col R H Beddome, Madras Staff Corps.

SPROTT—PRICE—April 8, at Meole-Brace, Shrewsbury, William Hugh Sprott, of Hallery, Coorg, India, to Louisa Dansey, daughter of Sir R D G Price, Bart, Norton Manor, Radnorshire.

DEATHS.

COWIE—April 6, at Greencroft-gardens, N.W, Surgn-Genl A J Cowie, Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospitals (retired Bengal), aged 58.

DOUGAL—March 25, on board the P and O s s Sutlej, in the Gulf of Aden, William Dougal, aged 39.

FULFORD—April 4, at Lyme Regis, Julia, widow of Capt C J R Fulford, Bengal Staff Corps, D A Q M-Genl.

GIBBON—April 3 at Queen's-terrace, Aberdeen, Alexander Gibbon, late Dep Inspt-Genl of Hospitals, Bengal Presidency.

GRIEVESON—April 4, Annie, wife of Thomas Grieveson, of Avelay, Bromley, Kent.

HORNIDGE—April 3, at Brighton, Lieut-Col W Hornidge, late of H M Indian Army, aged 63.

JACKSON—April 9, at Hadleigh Hall, Suffolk, Sir L S Jackson, C I E, late Puisne Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, aged 63.

WALKER—March 30, at Malta, from fever and dysentry, Charles Edward Walker, Captain Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Maj-Genl E W E Walker, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 34 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACDONELL—April 23, at 117, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the wife of W. R. Macdonell, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1890.

IT is to be hoped that the uncompromising candour with which Mr. Lee Warner usually discusses Indian questions will not prejudice native readers against an article of his in the April number of the *Madras Christian College Magazine*, in which the characteristics of Indian public opinion are very freely, but very fairly, dealt with. It is not necessarily a hostile article, even though in one or two passages Sir William Wedderburn is dealt with quite as severely as some other dispassionate critics of that ardent reformer found it necessary to deal with parts of his Congress speech. Mr. Lee Warner is no more disposed than we ourselves were to allow to pass unchallenged Sir William Wedderburn's attempt to fasten a charge of inherent selfishness upon the service to which he belonged, and with which he still maintains, without obvious searchings of heart, a pensionary connection. But the greater part of the article is not polemical, and we can see in it not a little of that patience which, as a great critic has said, is characteristic of the mind that honestly seeks for and leads the way to truth. Mr. Lee Warner's main purpose is to distinguish between a false and a real public opinion. He is as frankly appreciative of the need for progress in Indian administration as Lord Reay, in his last address to the Bombay Presidency Association, urged the members of the Civil Service to be. Yet progress, to be safe and beneficent, must commend itself to public opinion in India, and here of course we are confronted with a difficulty at a very early stage towards perfection. "What is public opinion?" is a question almost as difficult to answer in India as the question elsewhere and in another time, "What is truth?" There is a school of politicians scornful of congresses and of all native representative institutions, who have prepared themselves for pronouncing judgment on the quality of an administration by the development of a sedulously cultivated ignorance of all that goes on outside the Presidency cities. These contributions to Indian opinion are worthless, not so much for the absence in their case of a knowledge of the things upon which they pass judgment, but for the fact that they oddly enough, yet very perseveringly, ignore the Indian factor in every Indian problem upon which they think it worth while to form an opinion. But it is solely with Indian opinion that Mr. Lee Warner concerns himself, and here he brings himself face to face with a very familiar difficulty. Indian society, we are once more told, presents a Babel of tongues, and a patchwork of ethnical and religious distinction; and underneath all this external diversity there must necessarily be corresponding diversities in opinion and temperament and modes of thought. The passivity which seems to prevail amongst the masses can no more be taken to denote agreement amongst them than the smoothness of the river surface can be held to prove that its bed is an unbroken level. As Mr. Lee Warner reminds us the present generation has seen the streets of Bombay, than which no other city in India is more Anglicised, patrolled day and night by cavalry and awed by the presence of artillery, in consequence of the irritation caused by a single offensive word that appeared in a Guzerati book. The sensitiveness that found provocation then and in this way is as great as ever it was. It found a grievance only the other day in a dramatic presentation of the personality of Mahomet in the most famous of the Paris theatres, and it was allayed only through the intervention of the Turkish Sultan with the Government of the Republic. Have we, then, gone so far as they sometimes tell us we have?

We have to remember, after all, that the problem presented to us is not the fitting together into logical harmony and co-ordination of a mere set of abstract propositions. The material with which we have to work is the product of a special civilization, of social and religious institutions essentially different from anything that the nations of the West have ever seen. It is fair to ask, as Mr. Lee Warner asks, "Is the social and religious environment nothing in Asia and everything in Europe?" If it is, all that the world has learnt in the philosophy of politics since Montesquieu first established the relation of institutions to their surroundings, physical, moral, and social, may as well be forgotten. Indian opinion, wherever it finds voice, must be powerfully modified by Indian tradition. Mr. Lee Warner illustrates this truth by a metaphor which is as striking as it is appropriate. The true Asiatic analogue to Carlyle's "Tree Igdrasil,"—the "Tree of Existence" of the Scandinavian myth—he finds in the sanctified fig-tree of India. "Its boughs intertangled with its roots creep along at a low level, ever binding fresh chains to Hela's Kingdom as the tendrils seek the earth and form fresh roots for the enchainment of its annual growth. Its free course heavenward is checked, and the gigantic trunks of ages seem unwilling to trust themselves without a renewal of their allegiance of the past." If people at home should think that the indication given in these figures is too general, we should recommend them to turn to the story which a Bombay merchant of good standing has recently told of his marriage to a widow, of the attitude of his caste towards him, of the bitter relentlessness which he has had to endure at the hands of men of a class corresponding in Hindu society to that to which Bright and Cobden and the leaders of Liberal thought belong. It is in societies who thus tenaciously cling to the past that Indian opinion is formed—they are the material with which the builders of the new political structure will have to work whenever they apply themselves to the task. We wonder whether the voluble Bengali gentleman who has been sent to England to show how easy it would be for India to manage her own affair would care to read to an English audience a chapter from this very remarkable description of the social development of the higher trading castes in Western India. Yet here is an Indian opinion of a very living and moving kind—an opinion, it is true, which finds no expression in congresses and which Mr. Hume we may be sure will not give voice to in England, but which is more potent in Hindu circles than any opinion that politicians have yet reckoned with. If social environment is a factor in the problem of politics, surely this cannot be ignored.

It is of some importance to the argument, too, that in the Native States, where the growth and formation of opinion is undisturbed by foreign influences, it is even more difficult than it is in British territory to learn whither the aspirations of the people tend. Mysore excepted, there is not a State in India in which the opportunities of utterance are given to the people. Home Rule exists there unchecked, and Home Rule in India means an uncomplaining acquiescence in the will of the ruler and of his Mayor of the Palace. This being the fact, it is rather hard when Englishmen who tell their neighbours not to go too fast are told by an indignant native press that they are endeavouring to stifle the aspirations of the people. In that "India for the Indians" which we see in Hyderabad and Baroda and Gwalior, the people have no aspirations that politicians can take note of. Mr. Lee Warner does not go wide of the mark when he says that all appearances indicate that the masses of the people, owing to ignorance or internal difference, or mere force of habit, are not in the least clamorous for change, while in the affairs that lie entirely under their own control they seem actually opposed to progress or reform. It is, we hope, possible to say so much, without falling under the suspicion of being reactionary. The silence of the masses, the tenacity with which the castes cling to what are really anti-social traditions, the unreasoning and unenlightening unanimity which, with some honorable exceptions, marks the native press—all these are difficulties which, embarrassing as they may be to Indian reformers, are not less embarrassing to Government. The belief that Governments in India prefer to rule over voiceless races rests on no adequate foundation. There is no greater difficulty in the path of an administration than that which arises from the great silence, which in spite of Congress and vernacular newspapers, broods over the masses of the Empire, covering like a thick pall the work which the administration are doing, and leaving the people themselves often to be the only judges of its results. Mr. Lee Warner gives voice to the beliefs of the best men in his order when he expresses disappointment at the paucity of information as to the wants and wishes of the masses of the people. It is high time, he says, for Indian society to wake up from its slumber, and realize that Englishmen are not opposed to, but desirous of, its co-operation in the task of government. Even while the echoes of the last Congress are dying away, we may fairly ask for more discussion, in more centres, and upon a wider variety of topics. Discord there will doubtless be, but that is always a necessary stage on the way to harmony. But the essential thing is that a real opinion shall find expression. Any large reorganization of the machinery of Government in the half light which political discussions have thus far thrown into the arena, would be dangerous. The India of the forum and the University has had its opportunity; if the India of the field and the highway could be tempted to speak, we should not be so doubtful as we now are if anything like an Indian public opinion has any existence.

THE Corporation yesterday passed with unanimity a resolution cordially acknowledging the success of Mr. Ollivant's administration—a success justly attributed to a firm and comprehensive grasp of municipal problems, and an exceptional talent for administration and organisation, combined with untiring energy and capacity for work. This graceful tribute to the Municipal Commissioner, who on Friday hands over the cares and the responsibilities of one of the most arduous official positions in the Presidency to Mr. Acworth, was appropriately followed up by the consideration and sanction of two important proposals placed by the Commissioner before the Corporation. These provide for the laying out of by-roads and cross-roads between the Mahaluxmi Road and the De Lisle Road, better known as the new quarter arising in and around the old Race-Course, north of the Byculla Club, and a further extension northwards of new roads and side-roads through the Dadur and Matunga districts. On what may be called the Race-Course site seven new streets have been named. Three of the names assigned are appropriate—Souter Street, Mandlik Street, and Barnett Street, opposite the new Byculla Station. Some system similar to that which obtains in Paris, ought to be observed in the naming of streets in new localities, so that each group should either represent a harmonious idea, or commemorate the names of eminent citizens who have in some way deserved well of the public. As an example of the first class may be mentioned the Place de l'Europe, the streets abutting on which are named after the different European capitals. This arrangement has a mnemonic value, and facilitates the localisation by strangers of unfamiliar streets. St. Petersburg Street and Brussels Street are to the north and Madrid Street to the south of the Place of Europe, the Rue de Londres is on the east and Berlin on the east. The geographical situation of the different streets is very helpful to the enquiring foreigner. The American system—badly copied in Rangoon—has also its practical uses; the points of the compass and the number of the streets enable every one to find his way to a given street with ease and certainty. This question of naming apart, we have nothing but approval for the laying down of new street lines, without which the many landowners who are anxious to build in new localities are unable to proceed. In the Dadur and Matunga districts power is taken to acquire for the ratepayers the land on the sides of the new roads for the purposes of building, resale, and exchange, as to the Commissioner may appear advantageous or convenient. When the owners of land give the ground for the actual roadway, the Corporation will make the road and leave the frontages to the owners. But where the Corporation has not only to defray the expense of making the road, but to pay for the land over which it is carried, the frontages will be acquired so as to recoup the city for the outlay. It is expected that new districts will now be rapidly built over, and thus ease the pressure which so widely prevails in the crowded quarters of the city. The Government of India will be memorialised to reconsider the ill-judged refusal to allow such works to be charged to loan account, on the ground that the expenditure is not re-productive. As a matter of fact, the opening up of new streets is, when conducted on proper principles, a lucrative investment of capital. The Ripon Road not only paid all expenses, but left the Municipality a handsome profit, although the principle of acquiring the frontages for the rate-payers to resell and exchange was only partially carried out. As the opening up of the northern districts of the island is a matter of urgency, in view of the over-crowded condition of parts of the native town, the Corporation has authorised the outlay of five lakhs out of current revenue, pending the sanction of the Supreme Government to the raising of a loan of fifteen lakhs.

OUR London correspondent writes:—With reference to what I wrote last week about the officers of the Public Works Department and the forthcoming Parliamentary inquiry, I am able to state that it is the intention of the Civil Engineers' Association to appear before the Select Committee. The Association, however, thinks it desirable to present its case separately from that of the general body of the "Uncovenanted" Service represented here by the Committee, of which Sir R. Lethbridge is Chairman and Mr. Edward Jenkins was until the other day Vice-Chairman; and will engage a Parliamentary adviser of its own. Care will doubtless be taken to prevent the possibility of friction between the two organizations.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught, according to a home paper, have definitely settled to leave Quebec for England by the Allan mail steamer sailing on Thursday, June 12. They will not resume their residence at Bagshot Park until late in the autumn, but will pass the first seven weeks after their return at Buckingham Palace (where apartments are to be prepared for them), and with the Queen at Windsor Castle and at Osborne. The months of September and October are to be spent in Germany.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY at a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon moved a resolution to the effect that the Corporation desired to place on record their high appreciation of the great and valuable services rendered to the City of Bombay by the departing Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, during an administration the longest, the most eventful, and the most memorable of any Commissioner, and that the Corporation cordially acknowledged that the success which had crowned Mr. Ollivant's administration had been due to his firm and comprehensive grasp of municipal problems, combined with rare talent for administration and organization, sound judgment, great tact, and untiring energy, and capacity for work. Sir Henry Morland seconded, and Mr. Grattan Geary, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Hon. Mr. Sayani, Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, and the President, fully endorsing all Sir Jamsetjee's remarks, supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Ollivant, in reply, said his labours on behalf of the city had been labours of love; but the effect of them would be seen in the future. He had given to the work the best day's of his life, and his interest in Bombay would never cease.

OUT of eight candidates for the office of solicitors of the High Court, the following three were declared yesterday to have passed the examination:—Messrs. Ardasir Framjee Oonwalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Conroy and Brown; Furdoonjee Manockjee Kanga, articled clerk to Messrs. Jeffer[illegible]son, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga; and Merwanjee Kaikhosru Alpaiywalla, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

THE *Novoe Vremya* gives a curious account of a Russian caravan, said to be on its way from Tashkend to Abyssinia. M. Kargopoloff and two companions, we learn, left the capital of Turkistan in the beginning of October, crossed the Caspian from Uzund Ada to Barfuth, crossed Persia to Bender, Bushire, thence to Bombay, where they were received with the greatest suspicion by the English police, detained two weeks and deprived of their arms, which were afterwards restored to them, broken and spoiled. On board ship, however, they reached Aden, and thence Obook, where, of course, they were warmly welcomed by the friendly authorities. They are bound for Harrar, and the object of their expedition, says the *Novoe Vremya*, is apparently scientific.

THE following announcement appears in the *London Gazette*:—The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Robert Fremantle, K. C. B., C. M. G., Commander-in-Chief on the East India Station, her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Royal Order of the Crown of the first class, which His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

MR. BANNERJEE AT THE OXFORD UNION.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

An important addition to the Congress Campaign programme has been arranged to-day, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee having undertaken to attend a debate on the subject of the Congress at the Oxford Union on the 15th proximo.

THE NIZAM AND THE NORTHBROOK CLUB.

The Northbrook Club, which has been reorganised and the recent split healed over, passed a resolution to-day, thanking the Nizam for his gift to the Club and electing his Highness an honorary member.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 28.

The results of the Municipal Elections declared here yesterday show that twelve Republicans, eight Conservatives, and one Boulangist were returned.

Fifty-nine second ballotages are yet to be completed.

In the bye-elections for the Chamber of Deputies, M. Duportal, Republican, has been elected for the Department of the Charente; M. Delpench, Republican, for the Correze; and M. Menardorian for the Herault. For the Departments of the Eure and the Yonne, second ballotages have to be held.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS.

BERLIN, APRIL 28.

The proposed labour demonstrations, fixed for the 1st May, have been prohibited in most of the German States, and many firms threaten the men with dismissal if they take a holiday on that day.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

PARIS, APRIL 28.

It is believed here that there is little prospect of France accepting the proposals of the Egyptian Government for the conversion of the Preference Debt.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Mr. Michael Davitt has made attempts, which so far have proved abortive, to mediate in the Railway strike in Ireland, which utterly paralyses trade in the South.

The mail was the only train from Dublin to Queenstown yesterday.

FRENCH ELECTION NEWS.

PARIS, APRIL 28.

The Paris Municipal Elections passed off quietly; twelve Republicans, eight Conservatives, and one Boulangist have been elected.

Fifty-nine second ballots were necessary, of which forty-two were favourable to Republicans of various shades.

THE PRUSSIAN DRAGOON GUARDS.

DARMSTADT, APRIL 27.

H. M. Queen Victoria yesterday received a deputation of the Prussian Dragoon Guard Regiment, of which she is Honorary Chief.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ CANAL, APRIL 28.

The Anchor Line s. s. Nubia, outward bound, passed here on the 25th inst.

HONGKONG, APRIL 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, extra, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, from Bombay, arrived at 7 p.m. to-day.

APRIL 28.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 8th instant, arrived here on the 26th.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 26.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s s. s Thisbe, from Bombay, arrived here this evening.

APRIL 28.

The mail steamer Rosetta, from Bombay, arrived.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 27.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s s. s. Orion, from Hongkong, left here this evening for Bombay.

ADEN, APRIL 28.

The Italian steamer R. Rubattino left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 4½d.
8½ " "	6s. 8d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅞ l.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee paper	74½ nominal.
4½ per cent. "	77½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	48¼d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 28.—Barometer has fallen everywhere; briskly to rapidly in the North-West Provinces, Bengal, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan; and slightly elsewhere. Pressure is low in Northern India, except in the Punjab and lowest in Burma and Tenasserim. Readings are relatively high and uniform in the Peninsula. Northerly winds have sprung up in the Punjab; elsewhere the directions are very variable, their force is still moderating. Temperature has risen in Upper India, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Sind; still falling elsewhere. The mean is below normal in all provinces; most so in the Punjab. Rain general, but not heavy, in Burma, and Malabar, with scattered showers in Bengal and Punjab. Weather is settling down generally, and except in Burma and Malabar, it is likely to be fair.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on the 30th instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonon (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 11.

THERE exists a certain amount of disappointment in Liberal circles at the neglect of the chiefs of the party to give their followers a lead in regard to the Irish Land Bill. It is an open secret that absolute unanimity does not prevail at the headquarters of Liberalism as to the best course to be adopted, and many a stout supporter of Mr. Gladstone is regretting these counsels at a period when criticism would have been most beneficial. Mr. Gladstone in the brief speech he delivered on his way to Aston Clinton only alluded in vague terms to the land policy of the Government, his reticence being such as to move even the faithful *Star* to offer a few words of sorrowful remonstrance. Among the Irish Party also a feeling of uncertainty exists, which may possibly not be entirely removed until the meeting which, we are informed this morning, Mr. Parnell intends to summon on the arrival, in about a fortnight, of Mr. John Dillon, M. P., from his protracted tour. The London organ of the stalwarts goes on calling Mr. Balfour's measure "the Idiot Bill," but an Irish newspaper which is controlled by a possibly still more influential colleague of Mr. Parnell boldly advises the acceptance of the Ministerial scheme of purchase as favourable on the whole to the tenants. This gentleman, or rather his organ, indignantly resents the idea of Lord Randolph Churchill, which seems to have made some impression on Mr. Chamberlain's mind, that when the State assumes its new relationship towards the Irish tenants the latter may give trouble. Mr. Chamberlain thinks Lord Randolph's fears are exaggerated, but admits that the member for South Paddington has "put his finger upon one weak spot in the Bill, when he points out that under it the tenants of Ireland will be brought into direct relationship with the English Government, which may become for 49 years the landlord of a large party in Ireland." Mr. Chamberlain further confesses that the arrangement is "calculated to produce friction and discontent and possible disturbance." It is said that the only serious opposition to the Bill so far has come from the class whose special friends the administration of Lord Salisbury are supposed to be, and this is partially true. The "English garrison" are in a very dissatisfied mood not only on account of what they consider Mr. Balfour's illiberality towards them, but in consequence of the manner in which they have been treated throughout by the framers of the Bill. Instead of being, as they expected to have been, consulted before the measure was introduced, the Landowners' Convention were "kept entirely in the dark as to the character of the Bill." So, at all events, says the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, and he ought to know. The question is, is the dissatisfaction of the landowners powerful enough to wreck the Bill? The answer must be in the negative. Their attitude may be compared to that of the English country party when Mr. Ritchie's plan for the disestablishment of the squire was produced. The whole of the rural magnates were at first up in arms against this "monstrous invasion of the rights of the territorial interest." But the territorial interest cooled down and eventually accepted the change without a murmur. The same will be the case in Ireland. That the Irish landowners will not stand in the way of the Bill becoming law this Session is shown by the resolution unanimously adopted by the executive committee of the Convention, "That while recognizing in the purchase of Land and Congested Districts (Ireland) Bill an honest attempt to continue and develop the policy of increasing the number of occupying owners of land in Ireland, we consider that the Bill in its present form would be injurious to Irish landowners and fail to give the full measure of its advantages to the best class of tenants, and therefore requires to be amended in many important respects." Mr. Chamberlain indulges the hope that before the Land Purchase Bill leaves Parliament, the Government will introduce their scheme for the extension of local self-government in Ireland. It will be curious to see whether this aspiration is echoed by Lord Harrington when he meets his friends at the Crystal Palace.

Two more long letters on the subject of Indian factory legislation have appeared in the *Times* this week from the facile pens of Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., and Mr. Holt Hallett. Mr. Maclean's zeal and pertinacity in this matter we can all well understand. Mr. Holt Hallett's intervention is not quite so obvious. He does not sit in the House of Commons as the representative of a Lancashire constituency, and although his pet railway schemes have been received with almost childlike confidence in the North of England he at all events is under no obligation to take up the cudgels against the wicked Bombay millowners. His Lancashire friends ought to be very grateful to him, especially as he is accepted by the leading journal as an authority. His letters are made the basis of a leading—I had almost written a cockney leading—article that appeared yesterday, while Mr. Maclean's contributions, which have, in spite of their defects, the merit of being written by a man who presumably knows something about the Indian mill industry, are not so much as alluded to. Little as Mr. Holt Hallett can possibly know as to the conditions of factory labour in Bombay it is evident that the writer in the *Times* knows even less. "We trust," he writes, "that the Viceroy's Council will afford to the Indian operatives a protection which common-sense, even apart from the evidence, proves to be required; and that the Home Government will place no obstacle in the way of the proposed enactment." The Viceroy's Council will be able to accept this hope for exactly what it is worth. The Home Government, or in other words Viscount Cross, may, there is unfortunately some reason to fear, be inclined to take it for rather more than it is worth. His Lordship may be desirous of showing no favouritism to the selfish people represented by Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Maclean, and Mr. Holt Hallett, but his past and present connections with Lancashire almost compel him, even against his own will, to bestow undue attention upon representations made from that quarter. It would almost seem as if an organized attempt were being made to put pressure upon the Secretary of State to coerce the Viceroy and his advisers into passing the Bill at once instead of waiting until the winter. Lord Cross has not always shown great reluctance to overrule the authorities in India, but he will lay himself open to strong animadversions if he interferes with the decision which the Supreme Government in the exercise of their discretion have come to. It is unfortunate for the Indian millowners, who are held up to the scorn of all civilized communities, that there seems to be nobody here whose business it is to put before the British public the other side of the question, and to expose the motives of those who are clamouring for the introduction into Indian factories of restrictions wholly unsuited to the circumstances. The other side are not restrained by any feeling of delicacy from imputing improper motives to their opponents. Only a few weeks ago, at a social gathering, attended by many politicians, a well-known M.P., who has taken a prominent part in this factory agitation, told a gentleman in my hearing that the Indian papers were subsidised by the millowners to oppose the adoption of the ideas of such people as himself! When asked for proofs of his assertion he looked very foolish and blunderingly extricated himself from a ridiculous position. Then there is Mr. Maclean, who ought to know better, suggesting—he does not assert it—that the opposition to the purely philanthropic demands of Lancashire is due to the investments of Government officials in Indian mills! "The Viceroy and his colleagues are of course quite disinterested in the matter," says the disinterested member for Oldham, "but are no shares in Indian mills held by public servants of the Crown or by influential natives whose opinions carry weight at Calcutta and Simla?" If charges of this sort are to be flung at respectable bodies of men it will almost become necessary to establish in this country an Indian Millowners' Defence Society.

We are informed on high authority that it is not considered respectable for fashionable people to remain in London at certain seasons of the year. I do not know whether Mr. C. Bradlaugh, M.P., subscribes to this creed so dear to the hearts of the snobocracy, but the junior member for Northampton has been spending the Easter Vacation out of town. Like the late John Bright, Mr. Bradlaugh is very fond of fishing, and there is no Southerner who is better acquainted with the best streams across the border. Whenever he can snatch a holiday he takes up his rod, and hurries down to his favourite waters in dear old Scotland. I do not know whether at holiday times Mr. Bradlaugh troubles himself to read the papers. If he is as wise as people nowadays suppose him to be he beguiles his leisure in some more agreeable manner. Should he, however, religiously peruse his daily journal when on pleasure bent, he will have seen that he has got into terrible disgrace with the organization known as the Labour Electoral Association. That body, which claims to represent 300,000 members of trade or labour unions, has just been holding its third annual congress at Hanley. The object of the association is to secure the election of more working men as Parliamentary representatives, and its proceedings at the Staffordshire borough were countenanced by a member of Mr. Gladstone's last ministry. The second day's sitting was largely devoted to considering the shortcomings of Mr. Bradlaugh as a friend of the People (with a capital letter). The *fons et origo* of that gentleman's unpopularity with the Labour Electoral people is, it seems, his action with regard to the new Employer's Liability Bill. A Mr. J. Holmes, who hailed from Leicester, a town where Mr. Bradlaugh has many friends, declared that the determined opposition to the interests of the working classes shown on this question by Mr. Bradlaugh ought to be noted. He then proceeded to "note" it in an emphatic manner. "They would find," he declared, "that the man who would come to the front with the most determined opposition, with the most persistent and dogged efforts to prevent this Bill from being passed as they desired it should be passed was Mr. Charles Bradlaugh." The speaker added that the difficulty on the last occasion was brought about by Mr. Bradlaugh, "who in his opinion was not a working-man representative." Another delegate went still further. He ventured to assert, not that Mr. Bradlaugh is not a "working-man representative"—a position Mr. Bradlaugh would hardly claim himself—but that he represented "no one but himself." Finally, the congress passed a resolution regretting the "determined opposition"—a favourite phrase with the Labour Electorals—of Mr. Bradlaugh to the Bill as the working men of the country desired it should be passed, and—here comes the sting—"refusing to recognise the member for Northampton as a labour representative." I have not heard that Mr. Bradlaugh has resolved to apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and as if I mistake not the Labour Electoral Association is dominated by the Socialists, he will probably bear the resolution with the same equanimity that he has received previous attacks during the past five or six years from the same quarter.

Still a straw shows which way the wind blows, and it would be singular if Mr. Bradlaugh should be thrown over by the class for whom and out of whom he has hitherto lived. Is it true that his popularity with the masses has already begun to decline? A Radical candidate who has means not possessed by the bulk of Radical candidates of feeling the pulse of the proletariat assured me some time ago that such was the case, and added that the declension had been more marked since Mr. Bradlaugh first came forward as the Parliamentary spokesman of the National Congress. If it be true that Mr. Bradlaugh is not the great popular idol he was a few years ago, the reason must be sought outside of his not quite suddenly awakened interest in Indian questions. The democracy (to use the word in its limited and commonly accepted sense) has not so far heartily welcomed the idea of natives of India standing for the British Parliament, but public speakers tell us that they have no difficulty in making large audiences interested in Indian topics. If any people have a right to complain that Mr. Bradlaugh is giving up to India what was meant for the United Kingdom, it is his own constituents. I have not heard that any section of the Northampton electorate are jealous of the time and attention devoted by their famous member to advocating the cause of the National Congress.

Sir James Anderson, Sir. John Pender's *alter ego*, in his last and final letter to the indefatigable Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., is rather severe on the hon. member for Canterbury. Mr. Heaton, in one of his communications to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, observed that Providence never intended telegraphy for the exclusive profits of a few capitalists. "There are," replies the managing director of the Eastern Telegraph Company, "at least 50,000 proprietors of existing telegraph lines, who have invested about forty millions of money, and they will dispute Mr. Heaton's possession of a monopoly of Providence. It is just possible," adds Sir James, "that those who initiate enterprises, find the money, and spend their lives in working at them, may be as much entitled to the consideration of Providence as gentlemen who read papers before small audiences and write to the newspapers, not risking one shilling in the venture." Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., ought to feel honoured by the direct compliment paid to him by the distinguished telegraphist of Winchester Home. "I confess," he writes, "it was this foreign land line, advanced for the first time in Mr. Heaton's paper, which fixed my attention more than any other of his remarks. It was the only practicable part which called for attention, provided the tariff was possible, and he states that it was Mr. Pitman's idea. I believe I show it is more difficult than is supposed either by Mr. Heaton or Mr. Pitman." Mr. Pitman's scheme for a system of overland lines is attracting considerable attention here. The leading country paper, I see, suggests that in his new position as Director of Construction, Mr. Pitman will be in a better position than he is at present to advance his project. However, that may be, people here would like to know a little more about the details. I have heard a hope expressed that if Mr. Pitman should be one of the gentlemen selected to give evidence before the Select Committee on the Uncovenanted grievances, he will take advantage of his being in England to read a paper before the East India Association, the Society of Arts, or some similar body.

Mr. Howard Vincent, M. P., seems to like to be on the losing side. The almost quixotic pertinacity with which he adheres to the fair trade idea is notorious. Now that it appears to be settled definitely to abolish the Silver Plate Duty he rushes into print to protest against the removal of the obnoxious impost on the ground that the Sheffield silversmiths whom he represents in the House of Commons are opposed to the proposal. He has evidently taken a leaf out of the book of some of his colleagues who sit for Lancashire constituencies. People here are looking forward with some amount of pleasure to the crushing reply that is sure to be made by that practised controversialist, Mr. Edward Watherston. In the meantime, a correspondent in this morning's issue of the *Times* has effectively replied to Mr. Howard Vincent's daring suggestion that Mr. Watherston is the only person who is clamouring for the repeal of the silver duty. For a gentleman who is virtually the whole of the fair trade party in Parliament, to sneer at one-man agitation is, as the *Times* correspondent evidently thinks, a trifle cool.

Ridicule does not kill in France now, nor apparently is it any more destructive in this country. Of all shapes which the present feverish ambition of a portion, fortunately not the whole, of the fair sex takes, surely the most curious is the demand of women to discard the side saddle in favour of the one used by their lords and masters. One of the foremost advocates of the change is that amiable and original woman, Lady Florence Dixie, who whatever else may be said about her, has, like the rest of the Douglases, the courage of her convictions. "I do not," she writes, "incite others to do what I dare not attempt myself, nor do I shrink from practising what I preach. As a matter of fact I intend to adopt the cross-saddle and my dress will continue to be in accordance with common-sense." There are complaints already of the over-crowded state of Hyde Park during the season. What the condition of things will be should Lady Florence Dixie's example be generally followed by fascinating equestriennes, it is impossible to say. It is said that Lady Florence will not be the first of her sex to use the cross-saddle in the row. I myself have seen within the past ten days a person riding *à califourchon* who certainly had all the appearance of a lady.

THE Marquis of Ripon will unveil the statue of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster, on the 30th inst., at Bradford.

HIGH FESTIVAL AT ADEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

ADEN, APRIL 21.

THE Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, the Governor-elect of Bombay, on his way here, stayed for a few days at Aden, with the view of making himself acquainted with the wants of the settlement. His Excellency landed at the Prince of Wales Pier, where he was met by General Hogg and staff, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenvala, and other leading European and Native merchants and they Foreign Consuls. A European guard-of-honour with colours and band was drawn up at the Bunder, and native troops lined the road. After the usual exchange of compliments, Lord Harris drove to the Residency. Next day, by appointment, a deputation consisting of the members of the Committee of the local Chamber of Commerce waited upon his Lordship with a short address of welcome. It was as follows:—

To the Right Honourable George Robert Canning Harris, Baron Harris, Governor designate of Bombay.

May it please Your Lordship,—Pursuant to a Resolution carried unanimously at a general meeting of the Aden Chamber of Commerce we have the honour to address your Lordship for the purpose of giving you a hearty welcome as our future Governor, on touching at this important outpost of the Bombay Presidency.

Your Lordship's appointment has been warmly received by all classes, not merely on account of your family connection with India, but also on account of your reputation as an administrator, which is a guarantee that the affairs of the Presidency will be in able hands.

The importance of Aden is no doubt well-known to your Lordship as a coaling station and a commercial entrepot as well as a fortress.

The constantly increasing volume of its trade will, we are glad to think, be greatly assisted by the dredging of the harbour, presently to be commenced by the Port Trust constituted under an Act passed for the purpose last year.

The cost, however, will add very considerably to the burdens on the local trade unless some assistance is given from Imperial Funds, and seeing that both the Royal Navy and H. M. S. Indian Marine will greatly benefit by the outlay, particularly in case of war, we venture to express a hope that your Lordship may see your way to support a recent application from the Port Trust for such assistance.

The great bulk of the merchandize entered comes here for the purpose of distribution along the Red Sea, African and Arabian Coasts, or for reshipment to Europe, &c., while one-half the tonnage frequenting the port calls for the purpose of obtaining fuel, provisions, &c.

Wishing your Lordship all health and strength to carry out the important duties devolving on you, we have the honor to be in the name and on behalf of the members of the Aden Chamber of Commerce, your Lordship's obedient and humble servants.—H. W. Vidal, chairman; Cowasjee Dinshaw, S. Schmoock, Hajeebhoy Laljee, Dwight Moore, Abdool Kayoom Abdool Hoosein, Maurice Ross, members of the Committee of the Chambers.

Lord Harris, in reply to the above address, said in a few well-chosen words, that he was not as yet the Governor of Bombay, and could not therefore express himself with confidence on the one or two important points touched in the address. He would, however, bear in mind the application for help from the Imperial Funds recently forwarded to Government for dredging the Aden Harbour, and thus help to expand its trade, and improve its general condition. In conclusion his Lordship thanked the members of the deputation, and asked them to convey to the Chamber of Commerce his grateful sentiments for the welcome so heartily given him. The same evening his Lordship went on board the Tenasserim with General Hogg, Colonel Stace, and Mr. Lee Warner, and proceeded to Perim and the Somali Coast, where after four days' thorough inspection of the Settlements, the party returned to Aden. Lord Harris stayed here for a further period of two days, and left for Bombay.

FAREWELL TO LORD REAY.

Lord Reay reached Aden on Thursday, the 17th April by the Oriental at 4 p. m., and under all the honours due to the Governor of Bombay, landed at the Prince of Wales Pier. Here also a short farewell address was presented to his Excellency on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, which was as follows:—

The Right Honorable Donald James Mackay, Baron Reay, LL.D., G.C.I.E.

May it please Your Lordship,—The members of this Chamber, as representing the commercial community of Aden, feel that they cannot allow the departure of your Lordship to pass without recording their grateful sense of the interest you have manifested in the Settlement, marked more particularly by the passing of the Port Trust Act. It is felt that this great step towards the permanent improvement of the Port is in a great measure due to your Lordship's influence, and when completed it will serve as an admirable memento of your Lordship's rule over the Presidency of which Aden forms a part politically.

We have symphathetically watched your Lordship's successful efforts in the causes of education, sanitation, and the general moral improvement of the community, and we feel sure that the benefits they are bound to confer will long cause your name to be gratefully remembered.

We respectfully wish your Lordship and Lady Reay God-speed on your voyage home after the release from the toils of your high office, as well as health, strength, and prosperity in the future, and have the honour to be in the name and on behalf of the members of the Aden Chamber of Commerce your Lordship's obedient and humble servants.—H. W. Vidal, chairman; Cowasjee Dinshaw, S. Schmoock, Hajeebhoy Laljee, Dwight Moore, Abdool Kayoom Adool Hoosein, Maurice Ross, members of the Committee of the Chamber.

Lord Reay briefly replied. His Lordship said he was highly pleased to note that during the last five years Aden had vastly improved in every respect. Its commerce had expanded, there was a Port Trust and the dredging of the harbour would tend to increase its trade and its usefulness as a political and commercial centre. The intended retirement of General Hogg from Aden was a matter very much to be regretted, as he had done so much to improve its usefulness.

Lord Reay left Aden in the evening under the usual salute and all military honours.

MR. GRATTAN GEARY.

UNDER this heading the *Times* of April 10 gives prominence to the following:—

In our issue of the 21st of February last we published a cablegram from our Calcutta correspondent relative to the meeting of the committee appointed to organize the reception of Prince Albert Victor at Bombay, during which meeting Mr. Symons made certain allegations concerning Mr. Grattan Geary's sympathy with Fenians.

Mr. Grattan Geary complains that this paragraph does not contain a full and impartial account of what really occurred, inasmuch as it makes no reference to the intervention of the chairman and the acceptance by the meeting of Mr. Geary's disclaimer.

We are informed that, after Mr. Symons had spoken the chairman intervened and said he could not allow the discussion to proceed on such lines, as it would not tend to promote the object they had in view; that subsequently Mr. Geary rose and said that he simply desired to say that there was not an atom of foundation for what Mr. Symons had chosen to say, that he never at any time had any political sympathy whatever with the party to whom Mr. Symons had referred; that this disclaimer was accepted by Sir Raymond West, who presided, and by the meeting; and that Mr. Geary's election to be the chairman of the executive of the reception committee was rejected by one vote only.

We understand that Mr. Geary has instituted proceedings against Mr. Symons for defamation of character.

IT is announced from Havre that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has just received a silver cafetiere which Queen Victoria has requested him to present in her name to Captain G. Basroger of Havre, the commander of the steamer Emma, for the gallant act of rescue performed by him on the 16th of last December.

CONCERT AT SHOLAPUR.

A VERY interesting and what proved to be a most successful concert was given by the members of the Sholapur Club on the 19th instant, and to which all the residents of the station were invited. The programme was made up as follows:—

PART I.

Piano Solo ...Valse.....Rubenstein
Miss Tagore
Song .....Carissima .....H. Pontett
Mrs. Moore
Part Song ...Oh who will o'er the Downs..Pearsoll
Song .....Fiddle and I.....Goudeve
Mr. Duxbury
[with violin obligato]
Violin Solo...Sonata .....Porpora
[Grave, allegro, lento, allegretto.]
Mr. Brand
Song .....Sweet Spirit hear my Prayer. W. V. Wallace
Mr. Souter
Song .....London Bridge.....———
Mr. Walsh

PART II.

Piano Solo ...Les Mandello .....Jules Schuloff
Miss Tagore
Song .....Anchored.....M. Watson
Mr. Duxbury
Banjo Song...Razors in the Air .....———
Mr. Souter
Violin Duet..... ——— .....Mazas
Miss Tagore and Mr Brand
Song..... ——— .....
Mr. Walsh
Song.....Come back to Erin.....Claribel
Mrs. Moore
Part Song ...Ye Shepherds tell me .....———
Violin Solo ...Sylvia.....Delibes
Mr. Brand
God save the Queen.

Miss Tagore, who opened the concert with a piano solo, plays remarkably well and with great taste and precision. Mrs. Moore sang with good expression, and the applause she received was well merited. The part-songs were rendered in good time and harmony. Although the voices were not very evenly balanced, a drawback often met with in small stations when the choice of material is necessarily limited. Mr. Duxbury was most successful in his two songs, especially so, in "Fiddle and I," a new and pretty song with a violin obligato, which greatly enhances the effect. The violin sonata, by Porpora, played by Mr. Brand, is a composition well calculated to display the executive skill of the violinist, but it requires to be heard more than once to thoroughly appreciate its beauties. The violin solo "Sylvia" with its effective pizzicato passages elicited an encore to which Mr. Brand responded by playing a fantasia on airs from that popular opera "Il Trovatore." Mr. Souter possesses a really good voice, which was heard to advantage in "Sweet Spirit hear my Prayer." He also sang a comic song with banjo accompaniment, which was very much appreciated. Mr. Walsh was unfortunately unable to appear, but his place was most ably filled by Mr. Fry, who sang with great spirit a humorous song, entitled "The Harmonic Club." This was received with rounds of applause. The violin duet, played by Miss Tagore and Mr. Brand, was aptly described by one of the audience as the gem of the evening. The intonation was perfect, Miss Tagore presided at the piano throughout the evening, and proved herself an able and sympathetic accompanist.

MILITARY NEWS.

The War Office has issued revised regulations under which commissions in the Imperial Army may be obtained by officers of colonial military forces. The regulations are to come into operation on Oct. 1.

The Queen has conferred a commission, dated the 9th inst., on Qr-mr. Sergt. John D. Bennell, Royal Fusiliers, who has been promoted to the rank of Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

On Major-Gen. Sir R. Harrison succeeding to the command of the Western District, his position at the Royal Military Academy will be taken by Maj. Gen. W. Stirling, C B., now commanding the Royal Artillery in the Southern District.

At the further examinations for entrance to the army, after Jan. 1, 1891, the examination in geometrical drawing will include practical plane geometry and the construction of scales. Great importance will be attached to neatness and exactness of drawing.

Recruiting is bad in more ways than one. General Rocke estimates that at the end of the year the army will be 10,000 below its strength But beyond this the physique of the recruits is of a very low order; at one depot they are described as "a very inferior lot, men who never can become soldiers under any circumstances."

THE average annual expense of clothing the men in our army continues to be very much the same as it has been for several years past. A Life Guard's is, of course, says *Truth*, the most expensive uniform to maintain, its annual cost being exactly £7 0s. 10d. At the other end of the scale comes the infantry-man of the line, whose uniform costs his country £2 18s. 1d. every year. To dress a foot guardsman involves an outlay of £4 19s. 5d. per annum, which does not include his "bearskin," while a kilted Highlander comes out comparatively cheap, considering the sartorial effect he produces, at £4 0s. 8d. The average annual cost throughout the army, taking cavalry and infantrymen, artillerymen, and engineers together, is £4 7s. 3½d.

The *Broad Arrow* says:—"We have before alluded to the advisability of officers of the Army Service Corps and those of the Indian Commissariat Transport staff, possessing a knowledge of the methods of work obtaining in both services. In the first large war we engage, the meeting of these two branches of the home and Indian armies will occur, and confusion must result if neither is acquainted with the other's régime. The present blindfold system is nothing less than a premium on disorganisation at the most critical moment. The Indian journals have taken the matter up, and advocate a system of voluntary exchanges for three years being instituted between officers of the same rank in the two services, with the view of enabling such as desire it to become acquainted with the interior working of both branches. The inducements to officers to effect these changes would be, on the one hand, the higher pay of the Indian Department, and on the other, the advantage of a three years' residence in England on duty. The proposal deserves the attention of the authorities as a thoroughly practical one, and one which has the further recommendation of causing no extra expenditure to the State."

The Commander-in Chief has given orders for extensive camps to be formed during the coming military season for the more perfect training of the Royal Artillery in siege and field practice. All these camps are to be located in the south of England, and one of the most important will be formed in the vicinity of the western forts in the Isle of Wight. Here eight garrison batteries are to be trained between the 3rd prox. and the end of August. The men will be gathered from Sheerness, Pembroke, Devonport, Portsmouth, and the Channel Islands, under the direction of Colonel Owen, R. A. Another camp for garrison batteries is to be found at Lydd, near Dungeness, on May 1, where six heavy batteries are to be trained in target practice under Col. Lyons, R. A. The batteries will be brought in two groups from various stations in the Thames defences and the south coast. The horse and field batteries at home are to be encamped at Oakhampton from the beginning of June, under Col. Murdoch, R. A. Twelve batteries in all will be brought in from Aldershott, Woolwich, Shorncliffe, Hilsea, Coventry, Colchester, Trowbridge, and Exeter. A small but especially interesting camp is to be formed in June at Hay in South Wales, for the mountain battery now stationed at Newport (Monmouthshire). At Shoeburyness an artillery camp will be opened on the 3rd of next month for seventeen horse and field batteries, which are to be sent from London, Aldershot, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Woolwich, Weedon, Hilsea, and Shorncliffe. The Commander-in-Chief has given instructions for range-finding to be especially practised while the batteries are in camp.

A CONTEMPORARY says:—We recently noticed that a municipality had taxed tea as medicine. Another municipality, not far from, LaLore taxes medicines as luxuries!

NEW YORK mail advices, dated the 2nd inst., state that a feeling of apprehension and alarm is growing up in that city in consequence of the great extent to which it is proposed to raise the already extraordinarily heavy duties levied on imports into the United States in the Tariff bills now before Congress. Merchants in several branches of trade are organising opposition to the bills with a view to forwarding earnest protests to the Legislature. The woollen merchants declare that the increase in the duties on wool and woollen goods now proposed, must result in an advance of prices, and that the people will have to pay much more than they do at present for carpets and other fabrics if the new Tariff bills are enacted.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban presiding. There were also present:—Surgeon-Major G.A. Maconachie; Colonel G. L. C. Merewether; Captain Sir Henry Morland; Messrs. G. Cotton, J. P. Watson, Thomas Blaney, Grattan Geary, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Mirza Hussein Khan, Navrojee Byramji Suntook, Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Damodar Tapidas, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Settna, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, A. M. Gubbay, Maneckjee Behramjee Dadabhai, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Damodar Thakersi Muljee, Dinshaw Eduljee Wachg, Dosabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaram, Fazulbhoy Visram, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Harkisondas Narrotumdass, Jagmohandas Vandrawundas, Jamsetjee Kharsetjee Cama, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Rustomjee Nusserwanji Khory, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

A VOTE OF THANKS TO MR. OLLIVANT.

The first business before the Corporation was a notice of motion from Mr. P. M. Metha to the effect that a vote of thanks be passed to Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E., the retiring Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, for the valuable and distinguished services rendered by him as Commissioner during the past nine years.

The President read a letter from Mr. Metha regretting his inability to submit the motion which stood in his name as he was called away on professional business to Ahmedabad.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., C.I.E., said:—

Mr. President.—It affords me very great pleasure to lay before you the resolution, of which notice was given by my friend, Mr. Pherozesha Mehta, but which, to his extreme regret, he is unable to be present here to-day to move, in consequence of absence from town on professional business. I am sure it will meet with your fullest approbation. Mr. Ollivant has now been Municipal Commissioner for full nine years, and it is impossible we can allow him to leave without giving emphatic expression to the high sense we entertain of the great and valuable services rendered by him during the longest period that any Municipal Commissioner has ever held office. (Applause). The post of Municipal Commissioner in this city is one which requires the possession and exercise of high and various qualifications and talents. In view of this fact, it must be acknowledged that the Government have always endeavoured to make a selection from their ablest and most talented officers. The roll of our Municipal Commissioners includes the names of such distinguished men as Mr. A. T. Crawford, Sir Theodore Hope, Sir James B. Peile, Mr. Pedder, Mr. Ravenscroft and Mr. J. H. Grant. But, I think, you will agree with me, gentlemen, that Mr. Ollivant has not been surpassed by any of these eminent men in firm and comprehensive grasp of Municipal problems, in energy and capability for work, in sound judgment and consummate tact, in a keen and zealous desire to promote in every way the Municipal welfare of this city. (Applause) Cordial as our relations have always been with his predecessors, the same cordiality and mutual good-will and respect have marked the whole of Mr. Ollivant's administration. The city has benefitted in no small degree by an administration distinguished by such characteristics. Within the period of Mr. Ollivant's term of office great improvement has been made in the revenue system of the Municipality—the scheme for the Tansa Water Works, the most extensive water works ever entered upon in India, has been carried into effect, the drainage of the city has been well advanced, whilst great progress has been made in our means of communication and the provision of the sites for dwellings by the construction of the Ripon and other roads, the Jacob Circle, and the opening out of streets and roads in various other parts of the island. And last, though perhaps not least, let me remind you of the way in which the Victoria Garden has been extended and beautified, for that place of resort now bids fair to be as pleasant and picturesque a garden as one could wish for.—(Applause).—It would be too long to review in detail the measures of an administration as successful as it has been long and eventful. It is enough to observe the steady improvement which has been going on in the condition of the city which it is impossible to ignore. It fully maintains its reputation of being foremost in everything which can conduce to Municipal prosperity. I cannot speak for the future, but it seems to me that our Municipal records disclose no more eventful, memorable or successful administration. It is therefore right and fitting that we should give expression to our cordial appreciation of it, and I therefore move—"That the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the great and valuable services rendered to the city of Bombay by the departing Municipal Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S., C.I.E., during an administration, the longest, the most eventful, and the most memorable of any Commissioner; that the Corporation cordially acknowledge that the success, which has crowned Mr. Ollivant's administration, has been due to his firm and comprehensive grasp of Municipal problems, combined with rare talent for administration and organization, sound judgment, great tact, and untiring energy and capacity for work." (Loud applause.)

Sir Henry Morland, in seconding the motion, observed that the remarks made by Sir Jamsetjee were so complete that there was little left for him to dwell upon. He merely remarked and reminded the

city, and would ever be remembered with gratitude by their successors. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, in supporting the motion, observed that Mr. Ollivant's zeal in the interest of public health was remarkable. Before Mr. Ollivant joined his office, the scavenging and *halalcore* service at Parel, Naigam, Matunga, Mahim, and such other outlying districts had been neglected, and it was through his energy and attention that the service had since been extended. It was again due to the indefatigable zeal of that officer that Bombay had got an asylum for lepers—an institution which was calculated to do so much good to the unfortunate lepers of this city. The success of Mr. Ollivant's administration was doubtless due to his great administrative ability and to his indefatigable energy combined with rare tact and judgment. (Applause.)

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee said that when he first entered the hall he had no intention of speaking to the resolution now before them, because his opinion of Mr. Ollivant's administration as Municipal Commissioner of this city was too well known to the Corporation. A year ago when he proposed an increase to the salary of the Municipal Commissioner he had reviewed at some length the benefits which had accrued to the city from his administration during the previous eight years, and the fact that the Corporation had passed the resolution which he then had the honour of placing before them, showed that they cordially agreed with him in all that he then said. He would therefore not detain them long now, but wished to say a few words. Sir Henry Morland had told them that the Municipal revenue when Mr. Ollivant first came here as Municipal Commissioner was only 35 lakhs, but now it was over fifty lakhs. Mr. Dossabhoy explained that this increase in revenue was not obtained by any increase in taxation, but by careful management of all the sources from which our sinews of war were obtained. Mr. Dossabhoy then described the good use to which the increased revenue was applied. Not only new roads and new localities had been opened, but old thoroughfares had been so widened that those who had seen them years ago would not know them if they saw them now. The improvement of the Victoria Gardens and the other benefits which Mr. Ollivant had conferred upon the city had been alluded to by previous speakers, and he would not dwell long upon them. He would, however, point out to the Corporation how greatly Mr. Ollivant's heart was always in his work. He, Mr. Dossabhoy, was chairman of the Town Council for three-and-a-half years, and as such was often brought into very close contact with the Municipal Commissioner and he could bear unimpeachable testimony to the zeal and devotion with which Mr. Ollivant discharged the onerous and highly responsible duties of his office. When Mr. Ollivant was appointed to the post of Political Agent in Kathiawar, a post which might be considered as a bed of roses compared with the thorny one of the Municipal Commissioner, what did Mr. Ollivant do? He did not seek the repose he had well earned by going to that comparatively easy post but preferred to remain here for a year more to continue the important works which were then engaging his attention, and upon which the best interests of the city depended. When Mr. Ollivant was appointed Municipal Commissioner, some of the newspapers remarked that the appointment was due to favouritism because Mr. Ollivant was greatly down in the Civil List. The result had shown that the critics were wrong and the Government of Sir James Ferguson was right for they had given the right man to this city as its Municipal Commissioner. They had very able men as Municipal Commissioners, who had all been named by Sir Jamsetjee, and he, Mr. Dossabhoy, agreed with him that the Municipal records disclosed no more eventful, memorable or successful administration than that of Mr. Ollivant. Mr. Ollivant was now going to a post where his tact, judgment and good knowledge of human nature will make him a most successful Political Agent. In conclusion, Mr. Dossabhoy remarked that to whatever sphere of usefulness Mr. Ollivant may hereafter be called, the best wishes of the Corporation will accompany him, because of the many benefits conferred by him upon the city. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani entirely agreed with the observation made by the previous speakers. The motion before the Corporation, he said, had his most cordial and hearty support. (Applause.)

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar said that the valuable services rendered by Mr. Ollivant deserved to be specially acknowledged by them because the Municipal Commissioner's office was something more than what its name seemed to indicate. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay was supposed to play the part of a doctor, a financier, an engineer, and what was more a lawyer and a clever debater. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Ollivant had played all these parts with conspicuous ability and success. They wished to have by passing that motion something more than a mere acknowledgement of the very valuable services rendered to them by Mr. Ollivant. They wished to show that while the Corporation was most jealous of its independendence and authority, and while they most scrupulously tried to maintain them against the encroachments of the executive, they at the same time appreciated the independence and firmness of that officer when that firmness and independence were attended by tact and discretion and other qualities which were essentially required to make a Municipal Commissioner. (Applause.) It was needless for him to say that Mr. Ollivant had field days at that table, but it must be said that these field days so far from leaving soreness behind had taught them that sometimes it was good in the interest of local self-government to act on the principle and policy of "give and take." (Applause.) That though Mr. Ollivant was going away from amongst them he had left a distinct and distinguishing mark of his most useful and successful career thoroughly impressed upon the municipal administration of this city. (Loud applause.)

The president fully endorsed what had been stated by the different councillors about Mr. Ollivant. It had been, he said, his misfortune sometimes to differ from Mr. Ollivant in matters of great moment concerning the administration of the Municipal affairs of this city, but that did not in the slightest degree affect their friendly feelings and regard for each other. Mr. Ollivant always treated the opinion of councilors with the greatest possible respect. They were all sorry to lose Mr. Ollivant's services. (Applause.)

The president then put the resolution to the vote, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ollivant here entered the room and having taken his seat as usual to the left of the president, the latter read to him the resolution which had just then been carried by the unanimous vote of the Corporation.

Mr. Ollivant, in reply, said that it was only a few minutes previously that he had seen the resolution which the Corporation were kind enough to pass, and the terms of that resolution, he could assure them, were such as to take away the power of reply at any length. He could only say that throughout his term of office he had met with the very greatest kindness from the Corporation as a body, and its members individually, and he hoped, and confidently thought, that though his views had occasionally very much differed from those of members on public questions, the fact had not occasioned any unkindly feeling between them. (Hear, hear.) And he could conscientiously say that in everything he had done he had had the welfare of the city at heart, and it would be folly for him to affect that many of his labours had not been labours of love. Many of the improvements started during the nine years he held the office of Commissioner had been carried through successfully, but some of the work which he had done amongst them would bring forth its chief and best results in the future, and that was to say that amidst all his desire for pushing on public works they must know how much time and attention he had devoted to subjects which were not so congenial to him, *viz.*, the organization and improvement of their fiscal system, and the improvement of their Municipal Act. In referring to the Municipal Act he said that those who were behind the scenes knew perfectly well that he had nothing whatever to do with the constitution of the present Act, but he might at the same time say that he considered that the constitution was infinitely better than that under the old Act, inasmuch as it was plainly laid down what the duties of a Municipal Commissioner were and to whom he owed allegiance; and he ventured to say that the present Municipal code was as good and as complete and as methodically arranged, as any in existence. Having referred to the marked social progress which had taken place during the past nine years, he went on to allude to the question of the water-supply of Bombay observing that he now found that the people realised for themselves that the expenditure was absolutely necessary for the welfare and comfort of the public. He had had a similar experience with regard to the schemes for widening and making fresh roads, and although there might be a difference in the degrees of appreciation, still he found that the necessity of improving the streets and of dealing with the sewerage and drainage question had now been felt in the town. In the circumstances, therefore, he was extremely glad that his successor was to be Mr Acworth—hear, hear—for he (Mr. Acworth) was the only gentleman who had had an opportunity of working with him and discussing with him the various Municipal problems of which he had taken a most rapid grasp—hear, hear—and while congratulating his successor on the fact that he entered upon his duties with a better Municipal Act and a better financial scheme, he must at the same time point out that Mr. Acworth had all his work but out for him. Mr. Ollivant next referred to the subject of Municipal loans, and, in doing so, said that he had been engaged during the whole of that morning in drafting a letter to the Government of India on the subject. He had put the position of the Municipality very frankly to the Government of India. He had urged the Government of Bombay to make one more representation to the Government of India, and to point out that in view of the great burden which would fall on the Municipality, the resolution which said that Municipal loans should not extend over more than forty years should be reconsidered. He had also pointed out in his letter that whereas the first instalment of the Tansa loan was granted for sixty years, and whereas the Municipal Act then passed gave them for the first time power to borrow for sixty years, no sooner was the Act passed than they were told that the next instalment of the loan would be for forty years only. If the Government adhered to this sort of thing, they would be placing themselves in the position of saying either that the Act, which was the result of so many and lengthy deliberations, was a dead letter from the outset when it received the sanction of the Government of India, or that the Tansa work was not such a work as could be considered one of permanent utility. He thought that if the Tansa work was not to be considered as one of permanent utility, then there could never be a work which this Corporation would undertake that could come within that category. He had also pointed out, in connection with this question, that towns in England enjoyed a much wider margin in raising their loans, and when he laid his first financial forecast regarding the Tansa work before the Government of Bombay, he had stated that the work was not of an independent character, but must be regarded in connection with the sewerage works. The problems of water-supply and sewerage were inseparable, and, anxious as he was, to push on the sewerage works in Bombay, he thought he should have been wrong if he had asked them to push those works on, in all their details, without having first secured an adequate water-supply. These two works would certainly cost not less than two and a half crores of rupees, and if ever a just cause were made out for obtaining a loan for a lengthy period, one had most surely been made out here. At the time when financial measures were proposed in connection with the Tansa scheme, one of the items reckoned on was the duty on kerosine oil, but the very first step after this was the appropriation of the duty to the imperial revenue. He did not dispute the imperial needs, but he certainly contended that the fact of their having been deprived of this source of revenue was a strong additional reason for the Government granting them an increase of the period for the repayment of loans borrowed by them. In conclusion, he thanked the President and the members for the kindness and assistance they had always extended to him, and for the far too kind terms of their final vote in relation to him. He could only say that he had given to the work here the best days of his life, and that his interest in Bombay would never cease. (Loud applause.)

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

A letter was read from Mr. Reginald Gilbert resigning his seat on the Corporation. The communication was recorded.

A NEW MEMBER.

The Corporation recorded Government Resolution No 1449, General Department, dated 14th inst., appointing Mr. J. P. Watson a member of the Corporation in place of Mr. J. S. Alston, resigned.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH VEHAR.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded by Captain Sir Henry Morland, it was decided that as recommended by the Standing Committee the Commissioner should be authorised to enter into a contract with the Government Telegraph Department for the working of special telephonic communication with Vehar at a cost of Rs. 740 per annum, the Telegraph Department undertaking to put up the necessary line at their own expense.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

Sir Henry Morland moved that the Standing Committee and the Secretary should be authorised to sign cheques for miscellaneous expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,56,000, not separately provided for in the Budget for 1890-91, as advances to be adjusted against Budget grants or by cash recoveries.

Colonel Merewether seconded the resolution, which was carried after some remarks from Mr. Wacha.

NEW STREETS.

Sir Henry Morland moved that as proposed by the Commissioner sanction should be given to the laying out of the main roads to be hereafter constructed in the district (Agripada) between Mahalukshmi and De Lisle Roads, together with cross-roads; and further that the Corporation should be also recommended to sanction the naming of the additional new streets thereat as under:—Sorter Street, Mandlik Street, Pallonjee Street, Khote Street, Barnett Street (opposite the new Byculla Station), Mulji Street, and Jetha Street adjacent to the Sunderdas Mill. In the course of his remarks, Sir Henry pointed out that buildings were rapidly springing up, and the longer the matter was delayed the greater would be the cost to the Municipality.

Dr. Blaney having made some observations with reference to the urgency of the work the proposition was agreed to.

Sir Henry Morland next submitted a resolution to the effect that as applied for by the Commissioner the Corporation should be recommended to sanction the laying out of certain new roads for the Dadur and Matunga districts; that sanction be given to the purchase of additional land on the sides of the new roads, for the purposes of building, re-sale, and exchange, and generally as to the Commissioner might appear advantageous or convenient; that where the owners of land give the ground required for the actual roadway, the Corporation should undertake the construction, and leave the frontages to the present owners, but that where the whole expense, both of construction and acquisition, devolves on the Corporation, then the Municipality should also secure the frontages as well as the actual road area.

Mr. Harkissondass Narotamdas seconded the motion which was supported by Dr. Blaney, and agreed to.

After the transaction of some other business of a routine character, the Corporation adjourned.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S pension, writes *The World*, amounts to only 18,000 marks, or not quite £900 per annum. It must, however, be remembered that he has received very handsome gifts in the shape of land and money, and that he has spent but very little during the last twenty years.

IF we may credit Dalziel's Berlin correspondent, the Crown Prince received a severe whipping from his father the other day for saying to the Emperor, "Papa, the other boys are better off than I am. They have plenty of play time. I have hardly any, although I am the Kaiser's son." The little Prince and his brother Eitel are worked for ten hours daily; five hours' drilling, two hours' marching and military evolutions, and three hours' reading and writing.

IF there is any truth in the rumour which, according to the Brussels correspondent of the *Daily News*, is current there, the widowed Archduchess Stephanie may after all be Empress of Austria. It is said that Her Imperial Highness is engaged to the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew of the Emperor of Austria, and heir-apparent to the throne. The Pope has, it is said, already given the necessary dispensation. The Crown Princess and the Archduke are at any rate well matched in point of age, the former having been born in May, 1864, and the latter in December, 1863.

THE report of the Chemical Examiner of Bengal for 1889 shows that 209 human viscera were examined for poison against 199 in 1888. Poison was detected in 48·3 per cent. of these cases as against 44·2 in the previous year. In 50 cases opium was found, in 29 cases arsenic, and in 22 cases traces of other poisons were discovered. Sixty-three samples of country spirits were examined, to ascertain whether noxious drugs were added to increase the intoxicating effects. In every case negative results were obtained; and Dr. Warden remarks that it seems highly probable the idea regarding the adulteration of country liquor with noxious drugs is based on incorrect deductions made by persons not possessed of any technical knowledge.

REMITTANCES on India for 45,00,000 rs. were offered on April 9, when 1,39,15,000 rs. was applied for, including 1,39,00,000 rs. in telegraphic transfers, 18,00,000 rs. at 1s. 5⅛d., and 1,21,00,000 rs. at 1s. 5 3-32d. The amounts accepted were as follows, viz: In bills on Calcutta, 15,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 5·06d., and in transfers on Calcutta, 17,00,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 5·11d.; Bombay, 26,50,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 5·1d., and Madras, 2,50,000 rs., at an average of 1s. 5·1d., tenders for bills at 1s. 5 1-16d. receiving in full, and for transfers at 1s. 5 3-32d., about 25 per cent., and above in full. Subsequently special allotments of transfers at 1s. 5 5-32d. for 3,50,000 rs. were made, viz.: One lac on Calcutta and 2½ lacs on Bombay. The remittances sold during the week amounted to 55,10,000 rs., and realised 392,016*l.*

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

THE hearing of the case, known as the *Rast Goftar* defamation case, in which Mr. Framji C. Mehta, Editor and Proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, charges Messrs. Kaikhoskroo N. Kabraji and Merwanji Furdunjee Murzban, the Editor and Proprietor of the *Rast Goftar* with defamation, was resumed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Russell, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kirkpatrick for Mr. Kabraji and Mr. Budroodin Tyabji for Mr. Murzban. It may be remembered that on the adjournment of the case, on the 13th January last, the cross-examination of the complainant was being proceeded with, the Court adjourning to allow of some translations from the "Shah Nama" as to the construction that might be put upon the word "*Gurgin*" being completed.

The complainant, cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick, said he did not exactly recollect the day he went to Mr. Framji Dinshaw's office; but at any rate he did not go to see him about the counter-requisition, nor did he make the counter-requisition. He had no dispute with any of the clerks in Mr. Framji Dinshaw's office, but he had a talk with one of the clerks about Mr. Ommanney's insult to the Parsees.

You complain that the words "certain editor of a newspaper" in this letter must necessarily refer to you?—Yes.

Why?—Because my paper was opposed to this movement.

Do you say it was the only paper opposed to the movement?—Up to that time it was the only one.

Was not the *Jam-i-Jamshed* against it?—It was afterwards but not at that time.

Did it approve of it at that time?—I only know that the *Jam-i-Jamshed* was not against the movement.

And was it against it afterwards?—Slightly.

And other papers were against it too were they not?—Some of the English papers were; but no Guzerati papers.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell.—Taking those two letters together you cannot have the slightest doubt that the editor refered to is you?—There is no doubt about it.

And the schoolmaster in your opinion is Mr. Lord?—Yes.

Mr. Sorabje Bengale cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick.—You know that the complainant had taken an active part in getting up this requisition?—I do not know. To my knowledge he never did.

You know he tried to get signatures to it?—Yes; but that was at our request.

You mean then that he did take an active part?—No; he only followed our instructions. When I asked him I did not think he would disapprove of it.

And you were not disappointed?—There was no disappointment in it, as things were settled in the meanwhile.

But he wrote in favour of the movement in his paper?—Yes; I think so.

Do you consider the word Gurgin objectionable?—As applied to a coward.

But is it objectionable or not?—Yes; I consider it objectionable.

Why?—When a man is called Gurgin or following Gurgin's ways or tricks.

In answer to the question on his knowledge of the "Shah Nama," he knew of many instances, having read them in his youth, which had caused him to form this opinion of Gurgin, but he could not point to any instances at that moment.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell, Mr. Sorabji said he would strongly object to anyone calling him a Gurgin.

Mr. Jamasjee Manakjee Jamasp, Parsee High Priest, was also cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee on his estimate of the character of Gurgin.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell.—You have read the libelous articles in the *Rast Goftar*?—I have seen it.

And would you like your own conduct to be described as that of Kaisario Gurgin.

Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Budroodin objected to this question on the ground it did not follow up any questions asked or any evidence adduced in the cross-examination.

Mr. Russell was of opinion he was quite entitled to ask the question, as his learned friends representing the defendants had been asking a question as to the nature of the word Gurgin.

His Worship said the learned counsel had a right to ask such a question in his examination-in-chief, but he did not think he could allow him to go back. He might however ask if the word Gurgin was used in terms of abuse or reproach.

Mr. Russell put the question in the way suggested.

Witness: It is used in joke.

Mr. Russell: As a term of abuse or reproach?—Yes; in order to vex or tease anybody.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee, the translator of the extracts from the "Shah Nama" supplied to the Court, was next examined by Mr. Budroodin Tyebjee, who endeavoured to test the witness's knowledge of Persian. He asked him to account for some differences in his rendering of the passages from the "Shah Nama," as compared with Mohl's translation, to which the witness referred to passages where the author had taken a poetic license, and pointed out that different construction might be put upon the lines.

Mr. Budroodin.—Then may I ask you in conclusion, generally, if having given your opinion on those passages I have pointed out to you, Gurgin has been described as a brave warrior and a great councillor?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell.—What is the meaning of that word Harnian?—The devil.

And you find that word applied to Gurgin?—Yes.

And as far as you have read the "Shah Nama" do you consider Gurgin an estimable or an inestimable character. Would you like to be called a Gurgin yourself?—Certainly not; just the same as I would not like to be called Jago. Gurgin is just the same as Jago in Shakespeare. He is a traitor.

Mr. Hormusjee N. Lord, cross-examined by Mr. Kirkpatrick said: He used to work for newspapers, but had to stop as soon as his superiors learned through the publications in the *Rast Goftar* that he had been writing for the *Kaiser-i-Hind*.

Re-examined by Mr. Russell.—He began first writing for the *Rast Goftar*, but owing to a dispute with them he stopped, and began contributing to the *Kaiser-i-Hind*.

After you began contributing to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* you were attacked by the *Rast Goftar*?—Yes.

Were you attacked in a gentle or a violent manner?—In a very violent and intolerable manner.

And you were called upon for a report by your superior?—Yes.

In consequence of that you had to give up the source of profit to you?—No; it was no profits to me at all. I contributed for pleasure.

The case was adjourned till Saturday afternoon at 2-30.

THE *Mahratta* says that the following subjects will be taken up for discussion at the Industrial Conference, proposed to be held as a part of the third Provincial Conference at Poona, on the 8th proximo:—With State aid—(1) Banks of deposit and issue. (2) Industrial education in its five branches: agricultural, mining, artistic, technical, and commercial. (3) Technical scholarships to enable Indian students to prosecute their studies in Europe and America. (4) Subventions to pioneers of native enterprise. Without State aid—(1) Extension of joint-stock concerns. (2) Native exporting and importing agencies. (3) Native mining companies. (4) Native shipping companies. (5) Revival of our art-industries. (6) trade museums.

WHILE the speed of the trans-Atlantic liners is a subject of frequent comment, comparatively little public attention has been directed to the acceleration of the Australian passage. A record of the ocean passages of the P. and O. Company steamers between London and Australia has now been compiled by Messrs. J. and H. Lindsay, of Edinburgh. It shows that the mails now reach Australia in 30 or 31 days—a case is on record of 25¼ days—as compared with 41 days in 1869. The steamers are now four times as large as they were at that date. The record of the Victoria in February 1888 remains, however, still unbeaten. Her full voyage from London to Australia, deducting time for stoppages, took only 27¾ days. The Oceana did the homeward voyage, in June 1888, in 28¼ days.

TRUSTWORTHY information reaches me from Teheran (writes the St. Peterburg correspondent of the *Times*) that a very important concession has just been signed by the Shah in favour of Major Gerald Talbot for a tobacco monopoly, conveying the exclusive right of purchase, sale, and manufacture of tobacco throughout Persia, on behalf of English capitalists. From a commercial point of view this concession, which is a new proof of the friendly relations between England and Persia, is of quite equal significance with the opening of the Karun and the establishment of the Persian Imperial Bank, if not more important than either, and undoubtedly opens up a new field for English and Persian enterprise.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A DIVORCE SUIT.

EVELYN BLANCHE ANGELO *vs.* ALFRED ALEXANDER ANGELO.

THERE were two petitions in this case, in the first of which the petitioner prayed for a judicial separation from the respondent by reason of his cruelty and desertion of her, for maintenance, and for the custody of the child of her marriage with him. In the second petition, she prayed for a divorce by reason of the respondent's adultery, cruelty, and desertion of her, and for maintenance, and for the custody of the child. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the respondent.

The petitioner stated that, on the 12th January, 1886, the petitioner, then Evelyn Blanche Gleeson, spinster, was married to the respondent at Chunnar. She lived with him at Lahore, in Central India, until the 2nd March, 1887, when the respondent deserted her between that date and the 3rd September, 1889, and at Bombay from the 3rd to the 10th September, 1889; and at Dadur from the 10th to 20th September, 1889, and from the 20th September, to the 30th October, 1889, when the petitioner separated from the respondent. As issue of the marriage they had one child, Frances Stella Angelo, who was born on the 16th December, 1888. After the marriage, the respondent had frequently, both at Lahore and in Dadur, conducted himself towards the petitioner with great harshness and cruelty and had abused her and beat her, especially in the month of October, 1889. The second petition, in addition to the statements made in the first, alleged that, on several occasions since the date of their marriage, the respondent misconducted himself with one Mary Frances Cecilia Mackinnon; and that during the months of November and December, 1889, and January, 1890, at Taylor's Hotel or elsewhere, he misconducted himself with one Angelina and other persons whose names were unknown to the petitioner. In January last, the respondent was suffering from disease. In November, 1889, when the petitioner filed her first petition, she was not aware of the respondent's misconduct with the persons mentioned in the second petition. She, therefore, prayed for a divorce, for the custody of the child, and for the maintenance of herself and the child.

The respondent had put in an answer to the first petition, but not to the second, in which he denied that he ever deserted his wife. On the contrary, he said he left Lahore, in Central India, on the 2nd March, 1887, in search of employment, and the petitioner refused to accompany him. She remained at Lahore for some time, and then went to live at Saugor with an unmarried sister of hers. After the sister's marriage in April, 1888, petitioner continued to live at Saugor alone, and made the acquaintance of certain gentlemen, one of whom visited the petitioner after she had returned to the respondent, and whose visits caused differences to arise between the petitioner and the respondent. The latter said that petitioner lived with him at Bombay from 3rd to 10th September, 1889, and from 10th to 20th September, 1889, at Dadur. On the latter date, she left the respondent's house at Dadur of her own free-will but certain differences had arisen between the petitioner and the respondent regarding the visits, to which the respondent had repeatedly objected, of a certain gentleman at Dadur, whose acquaintance the petitioner had made at Saugor. On the 23rd September, 1889, the respondent's attorneys wrote a letter on his behalf, to which no reply was sent by petitioner; but on the 30th September, the petitioner returned to respondent's house at Dadur, and lived with him till the 30th October, when she again left his house. The respondent, therefore, said that the petitioner had condoned the desertion of her by him. The respondent wholly denied the charge of cruelty, saying that the petitioner, on the 30th October, 1889, again left his house of her own free-will, and not by reason of any cruelty, and had remained away ever since of her own free-will. The respondent said that the petition should be dismissed; and that in any event he was entitled to the custody of the child.

Mr. Lang: I don't rely very much upon the desertion. We rely upon the cruelty and adultery.

The Judge: Is there any instance of cruelty?

Mr. Lang: The petitioner states that he used to beat her. That is cruelty.

As the witnesses were not in Court, Mr. Lang asked for a short postponement.

Another case was called on, but the parties were not ready.

The Judge remarked that that was a lax way of business. No witnesses were present except in the first case on the board, which had terminated.

Another case, lower down on the list, was called on; but it was not finished at the rising of the Court.

AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

A DECREE appeared in the *Diario do Governo* on Sunday (April 6) considerably increasing the staff of marine officers. A loan of £2,000,000 was recently raised in Paris for the purchase of ships of war. One firm in each of the following countries, Germany, France, the United States, Italy, and Austria, has been invited to tender for the construction of four cruisers, but English constructors will not be admitted.

On Monday (April 7) a Ministry of Public Instruction was created, to which Senhor Arroyo was transferred, being replaced as Minister of Marine and colonies by the Marquis Vilhena. The Marquis Julio de Vilhena, the newly-appointed Minister of Marine and the Colonies, held this office during the year 1881. He made many reforms relating to the territories of Zaire and the Nyassa region. Other decrees also appear in the *Diario de Governo* imposing restrictions on public meetings and a censorship of plays and theatres, and determining that the functions of a Minister of State are incompatible with those of an administrator or fiscal director of companies, mercantile or industrial societies, which have contracted with the State or have obtained concession from it. The decrees also contain new dispositions relative to the liberty of the press, and create in each district a commercial tribunal. The decree alluding to the censorship of theatres applies to any offence against the institutions of the State, any criticism of monarchy, and to caricatures or imitations referring to public or private individuals or public morals. The decree respecting the press specially notices the gross abuse constantly being written against the Portuguese monarchy, offences against the King and Royal family, and the insulting expressions accusing them of want of patriotism.

Commander Antonio Maria Cardoso, the head of the Portuguese Expedition to Lake Nyassa, for whose relief it is alleged that Major Serpa Pinto was sent, arrived in Lisbon on the 4th inst. in bad health.

A DRY DOCK AT GIBRALTAR.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL writes to the *Times*:—It is matter of sincere congratulation to Imperial interests to learn that the Government has now decided to construct for themselves a dry dock on the New Mole site at Gibraltar. The advocacy of such action, for which you have given facilities, and the opportunities thus afforded of making public the urgency and the advantages of such actions, although an unneeded stimulus to an already willing and energetic Board of Admiralty, will have won over the public to a just and timely appreciation of the necessity for the new expenditure involved. The Admiralty will no doubt have devised means to protect the new dock from the horizontal fire of vessels passing at sea, as well as possible land batteries (7,000 yards). And, as Lord Brassey has suggested, it may be hoped that the excavation of the dock will furnish material for the extension of the coaling accommodation on the New Mole. Private enterprise will regret that there is for the moment no prospect of constructing dry docks on a commercial basis, affording facilities for coaling, transshipment, and repairs, which would have been of very direct value to our mercantile marine. But it will be a great satisfaction to all to know that in the event of war British men-of-war will have at least half-way between Plymouth and Malta or Plymouth and Sierra Leone a dock available for necessary repairs, and that Gibraltar will be not only in name, but also in reality a naval station, properly equipped to serve as a war base for a modern fleet.

THE *National Zeitung* states that General Von Caprivi has addressed a communication to Signor Crispi, in which he gives full expression to his views regarding the continuance and strengthening of the policy of peace in Europe. The maintenance of the Triple Alliance, now as formerly, will form the groundwork and starting point of German policy. Signor Crispi's reply to this communication has not yet been received, though it is not doubted that it will be couched in a corresponding spirit.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* is informed that the German Emperor has seriously taken in hand the project for creating several Ministers for the whole German Empire, who would be responsible at once to the Crown and to the Bundesrath or Federal Council.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON ORGANISATION FOR WAR.

SIR CHARLES DILKE contributes to the April number of the *United Service Magazine* a noteworthy article, entitled "Our War Organisation of the Future," in which he enlarges upon the necessity of a General Staff of the army.

It is impossible (Sir Charles writes) to obtain efficiency, smoothness of working, or definite fixing of responsibility, while the staff of the army is arranged upon the present lines. In theory, I believe the Adjutant-General is in charge of discipline and training; the Quartermaster-General, of commissariat supplies and movements; the Director of Artillery, of warlike stores, their supply and distribution; and the Inspector-General of Fortifications of all engineering work. As a matter of fact, I am told that their departments are mixed up, so that each has to interfere in the other's affairs, and that all separately advise the Secretary of State for War, whose only refuge from conflicting opinions is to appoint a committee to do that which in no other country would any committee be allowed to touch. The committee bears the brunt; but responsibility is lost. After the report comes the reference of that report to the financial branch of the War Office and the clerks. Then, if the distracted Secretary of State approves, the report goes on to the Treasury, where a fresh set of financial and political considerations are brought to bear upon it. By the time the committee has been dissolved, and no one is left to push the report, it falls through altogether or is carried out in little bits without any logical consistency. In nine cases out of ten by the time that action is taken the very principles of the report are obsolete. The steps which were recommended have become insufficient, and others in advance of them may be necessary. Consequently no reformer is satisfied, and the weary round of committees and commissions begins again; perhaps under a brand-new Minister, who has himself to go to school to learn the elements of military science.

There is, moreover, another great functionary to be consulted at every change—the so-called Commander-in-Chief, who holds in his hands the promotion and patronage of the army, and who necessarily wields an enormous power. I say "so-called Commander-in-Chief," because the King for the time being should be looked upon as the Commander-in-Chief, and will be if what we hear of the Hartington report is true, and if it be acted upon by Government. The General Commander-in-Chief may be the fairest man in the whole world; but it is clear that, whoever he may be he possesses the practical opportunity of hampering the professional prospect of officers whose views upon any points of high military concern may differ from his own, and the least prejudiced of men may unconsciously be affected by such difference of opinion. The Secretary of State for War is supposed to be responsible for everything, but through the working of the promotion system he is necessarily, in part, surrounded by those who represent the views of the Commander-in-Chief of the day, although in some cases that great officer has been forced to yield. The Minister is also often wholly uninformed, for few men are left in the War Department for so long a time as the present Secretary of State has enjoyed the office. At times the only comfort left to a Secretary of State must be that the history of the British army allows him to trust with confidence that the gallantry of officers and men will pull him through the little wars into which the country in his time may unfortunately fall, and that the explanations and the chief demands for money with regard to them will probably have to be offered to an indignant House of Commons by his successor. As regards great wars, I doubt whether he can have much hope in the regime of committees and commissions, and I fancy that he can only ask with exceptional fervour for "peace in our time."

It is sometimes said that we have done well hitherto without a department of General Staff, and that we shall do as well in the future. The answer is, that war has become much more complicated than it used to be, and that all the Great Powers have discovered the absolute necessity of much more study and preparation than was known before. When we compare 1870 with 1866, and 1866 with 1859, and above all when we contrast Continental preparations for mobilisation and concentration at the present moment with even the arrangements of 1870, we cannot but draw the moral that it is mere folly to assert that an organisation which was sufficient for war purposes in old days is sufficient now. We might go further and consider whether our preparations for war were in fact sufficient in former times. The last considerable war in which we were engaged was that fought out in the neighbourhood of Sebastopol. It was a war which called less than usual for special cleverness or efficiency on the part of those responsible for intelligence and for movements. There were no great marches, no skilful manœuvres in the open field, no penetration into an enemy's country at long distances from the base. Our most advanced outposts in the Crimea were never a full day's march from the sea, and it would have seemed to be a simple task to provide for the army in the field. Yet the whole of our plans utterly broke down. Then, as before and since, the character and endurance of officers and men kept the fragments together; and whatever pride we now take in remembering the struggles of the campaign is a pride in the endurance of the race when suffering the most unmerited and unnecessary hardships from want of brain direction.

It is not the United Kingdom only, but the whole British Empire, which needs consistent and united organisation for defence. The colonies should be represented on our great General Staff, and the principle of self-preservation, applied to the Empire, should be disentangled from the petty political questions by which the relations between the mother country and her children are often hampered and sometimes embittered. If, as I hope, we are to continue to stand together as a confederacy holding the future of the greater portion of the world in its hands, the inhabitants of the home islands and of colonies must come to an understanding for mutual support during that crisis of civilisation in which we may find ourselves at any moment. How would it be if the colonists had a voice in the deliberations of the great Imperial Staff, and were fully cognizant of the dangers which might beset them for want of a thorough mutual understanding on military questions? The scientific organisation of our defensive forces under a General Staff, in which all parts of the empire producing military talent would find representation, can alone solve the problem of Imperial defence.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

IN an article on the Egyptian question the *Siecle* of the 8th inst. declares that France will never waive her demand for the British evacuation of Egypt, any more than she has abandoned, or will ever do so, her claim to the retrocession of Alsace-Loraine by Germany. "Every fresh delay," proceeds the journal, makes the evacuation more indispensable, and the promise of the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt, having been solemnly given, must be faithfully carried out." The statement telegraphed from Egyptian sources that the French Government had withdrawn its objection to the conversion of the Egyptian Preference Debt, is contradicted in official quarters here, and the real facts of the case are stated to be as follows:—The Egyptian Government, anxious to bring the matter to a satisfactory issue, proposed that the question should be discussed in Paris, and asked the French Government whether it would object to the appointment of Tigrane Pasha and Mr. Edwin Palmer as Egyptian delegates. The French Government replied that it had no objection to this, and would be happy to discuss the matter with those gentlemen. It is further denied that M. le Chevalier, the French member of the Caisse, accompanies the delegates in any official capacity.

THE *Times* is inundated with letters suggesting a short verb to signify moving by electricity. Somebody suggests "to bijly," deriving the word from the Hindustani "bijli" lightning. Another correspondent suggests that Mr. Lewis Carroll should come to the rescue. Surely, he says, the inventor of the language which made the ballad of the "Jabberwock" immortal—

"'Twas brillig, and the blithy toves
"Did gybe and gimble in the wave."

should be able to coin the much-needed electric verb. "Chortle," which occurs in the same lines, seems to have become pretty well naturalized. Other correspondents send the following words, many of them, as will be seen, of a very odd character:—

To elk	To flec	To electram
To elkt	To lectrod	To battery
To electron	To lectrocoed	To electrofer
To lecter	To glide	To wing
To electricate	To leck	To eddies
To cate	To telemote	To edison
To wire	To electride	To tron
To volate	To electromove	To amberspark
To clic	To propelect	To electrimote
To dash		

RUSSIAN AND INDIAN FINANCES COMPARED.

THE Russian Empire in its vastness, in its great and backward population, and in its chronic financial difficulties, resembles the British Empire in India, writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Both countries, after a series of deficits, claim to be beginning a cycle of surpluses; both countries spend enormous sums on their armies, though Russia gets five times as many fighting men, besides reservists, for the same outlay as India; both countries continue to increase their army expenditure; both have an extraordinary Budget outside the revenue of the year, most of the extraordinary expenditure in Russia and the whole of it in India being devoted to railway or irrigation works; and both countries are this year defraying their extraordinary charges from Treasury balances and not from loans. India gets eight-and-a-half millions of opium revenue from China and eight millions from salt revenue, while Russia abolished her salt tax ten years ago. Russia's drink revenue is five times as large as India's; and her Customs revenue is seventeen times as large, for in India trade is more free from Customs burdens than in any great country of the world. Indeed, the reduction of Customs duties on luxuries has been carried further than Indians themselves approve, or than economists like the late Mr. Fawcett deemed wise. The people of India, if they could vote their own fiscal arrangements, would assuredly substitute moderate Customs duties for a part of the salt duties and for the income tax. Russia's yearly charge for the public debt is five times as high as India's, and India can borrow money at 3 per cent., while Russia has to pay 4½ per cent. in the markets of the world. If we convert the paper rouble and the rupee alike at two shillings the principal statistics of Russia and India compare as follows:—

	Russia.		British India.
Population	110,000,000	...	210,000,000
Revenue	£85,834,000	...	£85,000,000
Ordinary expenditure..	88,750,000	...	84,750,000
Surplus of 1890	110,000	...	270,000
Extraordinary expenditure	5,781,000	...	3,750,000

MYSORE COFFEE-PLANTERS' GRIEVANCES.

A "European in Mysore" writes as follows from Munzerabad to the *Weekly Scotsman* :—

SIR,—I have been deputed by a circle of coffee planters in in the Hassam district of Mysore to air our grievances in your paper, which has a large number of subscribers in India.

People say that farmers and such like are always grumbling, and the same charge is made against us; but our troubles do not spring from the weather or low prices or short crops, quite the reverse. Still our grievances are very real, and we hope some of your readers will advise us how we may better our condition.

I have no tale to tell of atrocities or tyranny, but to speak of the labour question, and to say that the disregard by the judges in this native State of our rights with reference to this question are very annoying to true born British subjects.

1. The Labour Question.—Formerly labour was in abundance. The supply exceeded the demand, but with the rise in prices new gardens have been opened, and the demand is increasing every day. Labourers either come as individuals and offer their services, or are brought in gangs by *maistres* or contractors, who borrow from the planter and procure coolies of a certain caste to work off the planters' advance on the estate. The contractor has to advance the travelling expenses of his gang from their home to the estate, and every coolie is the contractor's debtor until the advances are cleared off. In one district, Shimoga, a tribe called Lambani or Brendiari used to work without a *maistre* over them; but from South Canara (in British territory) labourers of the Buntras caste were brought in gangs to North Mysore, and these two classes of labourers were mixed together. At first the contracts to provide labourers to work for the money advanced were faithfully fulfilled but as the demand for labour increased the contractors began to enter into contracts with several planters at once and disappoint them all. To make matters worse, the Lambani tribe followed their example, to the serious inconvenience and loss of the planters.

If the labour market could be controlled by the European planters no difficulty would be felt; but with the rise in prices the native ryots have taken to coffee cultivation in their garden patches, and the Holiyah labourers, whom they formerly employed for a mere pittance, are now able to earn good wages, and the ryots have adopted the system of making advances to the contractors; and, in short, competition has found its way into a labour market which in the good old time was ruled by custom. The native is demoralised by increasing prosperity, and if the law cannot interfere to enforce agreements, the system of contract must be abandoned.

2. Mysore is a native State. On 25th March 1881 the adopted son of a former Rajah was installed by the Governor of Madras, and the Government of the country was handed over by the Mysore Commission to the Brahmin Diwan, or Prime Minister, the *ex-officio* head of every department. The Mysore Commission consisted of three British officers, the pick of the Bombay and Madras Staff Corps, and the State was splendidly governed in all departments. No finer roads were to be found in the world. The public bungalows were substantially built, and well conducted. Irrigation works were carried out on a large scale. In the Judicial Department the Courts were conducted by Judges who understood the native character, and could administer justice without suspicion of partiality for Europeans. The police were well disciplined, and under the firm control of their superiors. In short, the government was as good as British territory. But when the government came into native hands a change was felt by the Europeans in the country. The Judges are now recruited from a class of men who know nothing about the country, and will not go out of their way to inquire. It is useless for planters to appeal in questions about native labour to men of this stamp.

Our grievance has recently taken a very tangible form in connection with what are called the Labour Ordinances. Act XIII. of 1859 has always been understood to have been passed expressly for the purpose of protecting employers of labour from fraudulent contractors, journeymen, artificers, &c. . . . With the return to native rule a new and serious cause of complaint has arisen. One of the Mysore judges has interpreted our agreement to be nothing more or less than a bond of slavery. . . .

Yet, in spite of all our grievances, coffee planting is a splendid life. It requires men of stamina and judgment to overcome the increasing difficulties of the coolie labour question, but if a satisfactory interpretation were put on Act XIII. of 1859, and if there were some appeal to a competent Court from the childish objection of the Hassam *munsef* with regard to an agreement which is made every day, our troubles might soon disappear.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

At the Holborn Restaurant on Thursday evening, (10th inst.) a dinner was given by the Ceylon Association in London in honour of Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G., the newly-appointed Governor of Ceylon. Sir J. R. Longden, G.C.M.G., a former Governor, presided, and there were present Lord Knutsford, Lord Chelmsford, Sir J Coode, Sir C. H. Gregory, Sir A. Dent, Sir R. G. Herbert, Mr. J. Whittall, Mr. J. L. Shand, Mr. W. M. Leake, and many other gentlemen interested in colonial affairs. Responding to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament," Lord Knutsford said that a Secretary of State for the Colonies was under deep obligation to the different associations which represented the colonies in this country and also to the chambers of commerce. From them he received advice which it was his duty to consider carefully, because it was the advice of those who were best qualified to offer an opinion. It gave him profound satisfaction to be present that evening to tender his hearty good wishes to Sir A. Havelock. Bearing in mind the excellent services rendered by the guest of the evening in many parts of the world, he thought the inhabitants of Ceylon were to be congratulated upon having him as their Governor. Mr. Farquharson, M. P., responded for the House of Commons. Replying for "The Army," Lord Chelmsford observed that Sir A. Havelock had received his first lessons in government in the army. The military service had provided the Colonial Office with a great many governors, whose conduct of affairs compared very favourably with that of their civil confreres. Woods Pasha having responded for "The Navy," the Chairman proposed the health of Sir A. Havelock, pointing out that the people of Ceylon were more divided by race, creed, and language than the inhabitants of any other of her Majesty's possessions. There were the English, the Singhalese, and the Burghers, and to reconcile so many interests required the greatest care. Sir A. Havelock, in returning thanks, said that Ceylon had always been the object of great admiration. It had been called "the resplendent, the island of jewels," but it was still better known as the island of excellent tea. The chief duty of the Ceylon Association was to protect the interests of the island. They should, therefore, take care that indifferent and spurious teas were not sold in this country under the name of Ceylon tea. He concluded by proposing "Ceylon." Mr. David Reid, replying to the toast, said that the harmony which existed between the planters and the hundreds of thousands of coolies whom they employed was unsurpassed. In little more than ten years the tea industry had been developed, and it now provided employment for 250,000 people daily. He was glad that the number of the Singhalese who were taking to the work was increasing, but the planters' main reliance must be on Tamil labour, and the journey from the Madras Presidency to Ceylon ought, therefore, to be made as quickly and cheaply as possible. This result could be achieved by a northern railway connecting Ceylon with India. Another matter deserving careful consideration was the question of railway rates. When railway charges in Ceylon were compared with similar charges in India, the planters could not be thought unreasonable for asking for some abatement. Sir R. Herbert, representing the permanent staff of the Colonial Office, replied for "The Guests," and the chairman's health having been drunk, the company separated.

WITH reference to a recent statement to the effect that Dr. Knappe, formerly Imperial Consul in Samoa, had succeeded in convincing the Disciplinary Board, before which he had been summoned, that his actions in that island were in accordance with his instructions, the *Kreuz Zeitung* declares that the Board in reality suspended him only, admitting that the condition of affairs at Samoa during his term of office somewhat extenuated his breaches of duty. Dr. Knappe, according to the same authority, has left Germany and entered the service of a trading company in South Africa.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened, by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilete and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Trocheer and Co., Bombay.

MME. BERNHARDT AND THE PASSION PLAY.

THE announcement that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt would read the role of the Virgin Mary in M. Edmond Harancourt's Passion Play caused such a sensation that at noon on April 4 it was impossible to find a seat in the Cirque d'Hiver, in Paris. Every place had been taken, very many people having paid high prices for their tickets. The first part of the entertainment consisted of a concert conducted by M. Lamoureux, so that the event of the evening did not come on till half-past ten o'clock. M. Harancourt's play was, so to say, framed in music. It was immediately preceded by the prelude to "Parsifal." After the first part the orchestra played another portion of "Parsifal," and at the end the Nuptial March from "Lohengrin."

When Mme. Bernhardt, dressed in a flowing cream-white robe, made her appearance on the platform at the beginning of the second part, the *Standard* correspondent says, she was greeted with applause; but the play was so thoroughly religious that cheering seemed out of place. Nevertheless, the audience could not refrain from it at certain passages. For instance, after the following prayer, which was read with marvellous feeling, the applause was loud :—

O Pere, createur de la terre et du ciel,
Dieu de misericorde et de sagesse immense,
Regarde avec pitie les chagrins d'Israel,
Et juge nous dans ta clemence.
Guide nos pas errants vers la route du bien,
Pour epargner a tous ta colere et ton blame ;
Donne nous aujourd'hui le pain quotidien,
Le pain du corps, le pain de l'ame.
Prete un peu de ta force a mon cœur abattu ;
Aide notre faiblesse a supporter la peine
Qu'il faudra pour ta gloire et pour notre vertu,
Et garde-les de la Gehenne.
Ote-les de l'erreur, ote-moi du tourment.
Mais les jours de douleur seront des jours de fete
Si'l te plait de me voir souffrir amerement
Pour que ta volonte soit faite.

At other places Mme. Bernhardt was applauded as were also M. Garnier, who read, with great effect the role of Jesus, and M Bremont, who declaimed the part of Judas the Pharisee, &c. Though the applause at the end proved that the audience highly appreciated Mme. Bernhardt's wonderful talent, yet the reading of M. Harancourt's really religious poem was quite enough to show that it was well that the original idea of performing the play was abandoned.

A Paris correspondent, in describing the performance, says: The poem is a sort of mystic representation of the "Ecce Homo." The Virgin is a woman wherein all her maternal instincts and love for her son are in conflict with religious awe and devotion to the Vicegerent of God. Sarah Bernhardt read the lines exhorting Christ to fly and save himself from torture and crucifixion with an impassioned yet subdued force that caused profound emotion. The audience appreciated this. Shouts of "Bravo! bravo!" and round after round of applause burst forth. When Garnier read the lines of Christ as he drove the publicans out of the Temple, and Bremont pronounced the mocking retorts of Caiaphas, the high priest, some youngsters in the gallery made a scandalous demonstration in favour of the principles adduced by publicans, and two or three butcher-boys yelled out "Hurrah for the publicans! They are better than our bookmakers at Longchampe."

As Garnier pronounced the words of the Saviour calling children to him, and exhorting to charity and repentance, two or three voices shouted "Assez de Christ! Assez de Christ!" The audience rose to their feet with excitement, and cheered and applauded the actors. The men in the "premiere" seats of the parquet, the fashionable portion of the house, shook their fists at the butcher-boys and men who had interrupted the performance, and demanded that the police should put them out of the house. "A la porte!" "A la porte!" resounded on all sides, and excitement was tremendous. Garnier with difficulty made himself heard as he shrieked out, "Ladies and gentlemen, do you wish the reading of this poem to continue or not, as if not, we will withdraw?" "Oui! oui! oui! continuez;" was heard from all parts of the *salle*, mingled with a few shouts of "Non!"

Mme. Bernhardt trembled with emotion, and pressed her handkerchief to her eyes and wept. There was a perfect pandemonium. Nothing could be heard until Harancourt, the author, bounded down to the platform where the actors were seated and shook them all warmly by the hand, and, facing the tempestuous audience, shouted with a stentorian voice. "The actors will pause a few moments to enable those persons who are discontented to retire." Harancourt was cheered loudly with shouts of "Bravo, Harancourt! bravo! bravo!" Then, by the aid of the police, some thirty or forty of the discontented—most of them butcher-boys out for a lark on Good Friday, the one day of the year when all butchers' shops are closed—left the circus.

This scene had now lasted half an hour. Sarah Bernhardt and her fellow actors were pale and nervous; but the audience, with the stormy element now eliminated, shouted "Continuez, continuez!", Then the reading commenced again, and was deservedly applauded.

A GENERAL BURIED WITHOUT HONOURS.

REPORTING the death of General Sir William Jones, whose death was announced by a Central News telegram, a home paper says:—A distinguished veteran, General Sir William Jones, G. C. B., Colonel of the 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, 32nd Foot, died on April 8 at Lansdown Road, Dublin, at the age of eighty-two years, and his funeral took place on the 10th instant. He was the only son of the late Mr. William Jones, of Glanhelen, Carnarvonshire, and was educated at Sandhurst. He entered the army on April 10, 1825, became Lieutenant in December 1826; Captain, November 1836; Major, July 1844; Lieutenant-Colonel, December 1848; Colonel, November 1854; Major-General, June 1863; Lieutenant-General, December 1871; and General in October 1877. He served with great distinction with the 61st Regiment, now second Battalion Gloster Regiment in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49; was present at the passage of the Chenab and in the battles of Sadoolapore and Chillianwallah, after which he commanded the regiment at the battle of Goojerat. He commanded a portion of Sir Walter Gilbert's field force, consisting of a troop of Bengal Horse Artillery and the 61st Regiment, in pursuit of the enemy to the Khyber Pass in March 1849, for which he received a medal with two clasps, and was made a C.B.; commended, as Brigadier, the 3rd Infantry Brigade at the siege of Delhi in 1857, and the repulse of the sortie of July 9; commanded the second column at the assault on Sept. 14, during which the command of the first column devolved on him on the fall of General Nicholson, and he continued in command of both columns during the six days' fighting within the city, until its final capture on Sept. 20. His services were mentioned in the despatches, and he received in recognition of them a medal with clasp, a good-service pension, and the distinction of K.C.B. in 1858. In May 1886, he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

A singular incident, which has caused much disappointment and irritation, occurred in connection with his funeral. He recently expressed an earnest desire to receive the last honours paid to a soldier, and intimated his wish to his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who immediately communicated with the War Office. A military funeral was then sanctioned, and the necessary instructions to the troops now in Dublin appeared on April 9 in the garrison orders. The funeral was arranged to start yesterday morning (April 10) from the late General's residence, Lansdown Lodge, and at the hour appointed a force of police was drawn up outside, and a number of people assembled to witness the ceremony. After a delay, however, it became evident that some hitch had taken place. It appeared that on the previous evening a telegram had been received from Lord Wolseley countermanding the military funeral. This change produced a very painful impression, which was not diminished by the explanation which was given—that the rules of the service would not permit that military honours should be paid to the deceased General. The remains were conveyed to Mount Jerome Cemetery. The chief mourners were Mrs. Griffiths, the Misses Kettle, and Mr. Kettle. There were also present:—General Palmer, C.B., Colonel Downing, Mr. John White (London), Mr. Charles Leeper, Mr. William Fry, Jun., and Sir Edward H. Hudson Kinahan.

AUTHENTIC details of the inner life of the Court are so rarely published, that an article dealing with the question "What does the Prince of Wales do?" which appears in the current number of *Cassel's Magazine*, from the pen of Mr. Edwin Goadby, merits special attention. The Prince, whose relations with the press are always pleasant, has, says the *Birmingham Post*, given special facilities for the illustrations accompanying the article to be obtained; and the views of his study, both at Sandringham and Marlborough House, have been engraved from original photographs taken for the purpose.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE following circular letter is being sent to all officers of the Bombay Civil Service over ten years' standing :—

Dear Sir,—The great mischief that will ensue should the Secretary of State persist in refusing to uphold in its integrity the guarantee given by the Bombay Government to the witnesses in the Crawford case, can be only adequately appreciated by those entrusted with the administration of the country. We think, therefore, that representations to the Secretary of State through the Government of Bombay from the members of the Civil Service are urgently called for.

A joint memorial is forbidden by the rules, nor can we submit one in any set form. We would ask you, therefore, if you will join in the movement, to touch on the points noted below as well as on any other that may suggest themselves to you either from your own knowledge and personal experience, or as bearing generally on the question at issue :

1. The grave particular danger of any loss of confidence in the plighted word of Government, and the present feeling of the Native community on the proposed partial abandonment of the guarantee.

2. The fact, known to most of us, that Mr. Crawford's malpractices have been a matter of notoriety for years. The natural inference that payments were made by many others, not only in the Central, but also in the Southern, Division, where Mr. Crawford was Commissioner for over five years. (The generally received reports to this effect will be within the experience of most of those who served in the Southern Division during these years, and are further borne out by Hanmantrao's confession.) The conclusion that to dismiss the self-incriminated witnesses will in no way purify the service, as it will only rid it of those who tried to put an end to the system of corruption, leaving in both divisions a majority of officials, who have paid money for favours received, but who can safely defy Government to prove it, and whom it will be impossible to remove.

3. The position of the incriminated officials towards the Commissioner who appointed them, and on whose favour all their prospects depended, who was, further, their sole channel of communication with Government. Was it to be expected when they saw him, as they thought, all powerful with Government, and on friendly terms—which he was always careful to emphasize—with the Viceroy, the Governor, and all the individual members of the Government, that they would resist the pressure put upon them?

4. The powerlessness of Collectors and Assistant Collectors to move in the matter before Government took action. However well aware they might have been of the reports alluded to, and of the suspicion attached to transaction in connection with appointments, transfers, or appeals, heard by the Commissioners, it was impossible for them to make inquiries or interrogate their subordinates, or private individuals as to the conduct of their own superior. The same reason debarred the mamlatdars or others from having recourse to them, or making any protest against the system of extortion which has recently been exposed.

5. Our willingness, with our knowledge of Native character, to trust the incriminated witnesses at least equally with the rest of the Native Civil Service. Our knowledge that corrupt practices, although not as prevalent as they were twenty, or even ten, years ago cannot be stamped out altogether, and that it is hopeless to expect to keep only those in the service who are absolutely above temptation, knowing that those who did not submit to the pressure put upon them by Mr. Crawford and his agents are rare exceptions. We can only look on those who made admissions as differing from their fellows by their attempt to make amends and assist Government to end the lamentable scandal. From your personal knowledge of those who came forward you will be able to say confidently that many of them (*e.g.*, Messrs. Thakar, Bapat, Kamtekar, Vinze) belong by education, capacity, and character to the highest class of Native Civil servants, and that it would be a real loss to the State to be deprived of their services.

6. And, as it seems to us, the strongest point we can make is to urge on the Secretary of State the difficulty of our position as the servants of an alien and a discredited Government. The good faith and superior morality of the British Government is its surest claim to the respect and goodwill—it cannot expect the affection—of its subjects. Once the belief in that be destroyed, the hold of Government on the people and the country must be incalculably weakened. It is a minor consequence, but not without its importance that, in any future difficulty, no promise of immunity from results can be expected to induce any incriminated persons to come forward, and it is the experience of the history of all countries that in times of political danger and trouble the evidence of such witnesses is indespensable. There may be an evil in keeping in the service men who own to having connived at corruption or paid for official favours, but the evil is infinitesimal compared with consequences which must follow the breach of a promise solemnly given and repeated to men induced to come forward by officers high in Government service and make self-incriminating statements on a guarantee of immunity sanctioned by the highest authority they recognised, that of the Local Government. It will not be necessary or indeed expedient to follow the language or the exact line of argument used in bringing the reason for making a representation to your notice. Some, at any rate, of what is written above might be deemed superfluous in a letter of this nature, did we not think it as well to impress upon those in the service who are lukewarm or who have not made up their minds what the importance of the subject is. We ourselves think it can hardly be exaggerated. Government itself has admitted the infinite disgrace which would attend a breach of the guarantee. The members of the Government who gave it and we who sign this are near the end of our time, and shall reap the fruits of the disgrace in a less measure than younger men. Those among you whom we address who are comparatively young in the service, if you have less claim to speak with authority have yet a greater right to make yourselves heard, for the result of the final decision will affect (who can say how largely!) the future, and the cares and dangers of the future will be yours.

We are, yours faithfully, J. G. Moore, Alfred Keyser, Richard E. Candy, G. W. Vidal, and W. W. Loch.

THE DIGESTION OF FATS.

WHETHER in the polar regions where the sole occupation is fishing, or in the tropical lands of the floating pine, oil is found to be an indispensable food. In the former case it is far more largely consumed than in the latter, but its complete withdrawal, under any circumstances, is disastrous to health. The cereals contain more or less oil; olives are particularly rich in it, and many fruits contain it, such as the cocoanut, &c. The first food taken by the infant, that is, milk, is abundant in cream or fat. Wherever tissue, change, and growth are found, fat is absolutely essential to the change, and moreover, we find that the more important and highly developed a tissue is, the more fat of oil does it contain. The brain and spinal cord contain proportionately more fat than any other tissue in the body. Another point is, that when the supply of food is insufficient and the body is wasting away, the brain and spinal cord show a proportionately smaller loss of fat than do any other organs in the system. We thus see that fat is in some mysterious way connected with the vital functions and with the most vital parts.

When fat is taken as we take it at our meals, mixed intimately with other food, it is very acceptable, makes digestion more pleasent and imparts a sense of satisfaction and a degree of strength that would otherwise be wanting. If, on the other hand, it be taken in bulk, and on empty stomach, then acidity occurs, hearts-burn comes on, eructations of fatty acids ensue, and a general sense of distress, of nausea, and even vomiting is felt. We see then that if the fullest benefit from cod liver oil is to be derived in wasting conditions of disease, the oil should be taken as it is always taken in health, as a food. In other words, it should be taken with the food, in the food, and at the time of eating. Physiologists and leading physicians pronounce it one of the foremost advances of our time, and to have revolutionized the old mode of giving cod liver oil Our forefathers were wont to administer it in bulk half an hour or so after meals.

The wise physician recognizes the fact that cod liver oil is a food, and that it should be taken the same as all other fatty food is taken, at meal-times with other food. Pharmacists have been particularly happy in carrying out this scientific idea, and have combined cod liver oil with that most delicious and assimilable of foods, extract of malt, prominent among which may be mentioned one made by the Kepler process. The Kepler solution of Cod Liver Oil contains a goodly quantity of the oil, agrees well with the stomach, is agreeable to take and its administration is generally followed by increased weight and improved health within even a fortnight's treatment.

NEW NOVEL.—"The Bell of St. Paul's," by Walter Besant, has rapidly attained a large and deserved popularity. In it the author says, "This is an age of Apollinaris Water," a very true remark, seeing that no less than fifteen million eight hundred and twenty-two thousand bottles were filled at the Apollinaris Spring in the year 1889.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S SUSPICIONS.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Times* believes that the present Emperor, some little time ago, was inclined to suspect the official English at Zanzibar of bad faith in certain respects, and it is just possible that he may have thus regarded himself as released from the tacit terms of an unwritten contract and at liberty to act as he liked in East Africa. There continues to be great joy among the "Kolonialmenschen" that Emin Pasha has been secured for the service of the Empire. The *National Zeitung* even looks upon his appointment as a bitter blow to the British East Africa Company. The Liberalist organs of Berlin, however, condemn the new expedition which Emin Pasha is to conduct, and argue that the Reichstag has made no provision for such undertakings. As for Dr. Peters, if he is really still alive on the banks of Lake Victoria, he will now have to be "relieved" himself by the man to whom he started ostensibly to carry succour, which is a curious exchange of roles.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the German authorities in East Africa to despatch the Emin expedition without loss of time. Major Wissmann requires 700 porters for the expedition, and these are being engaged by Sewjee Hoojee at increased wages. The Zanibar correspondent of the *Times* says :—The statements made in Berlin regarding the legitimate intention of the Emin expedition do not accord with the eager haste displayed here, and the universal conviction that it is intended to forestall the English, whose aims are notoriously confined to their own sphere. As a result of conversation with a high official authority, however, the impression has been left upon the *Times* Berlin correspondent to the effect that the Imperial Government entertains no scheme whatever of making Emin Pasha the instrument of its aggrandisement outside its own special sphere of influence in East Africa.

The Emin Pasha Relief Committee at Berlin on Wednesday received the following telegram from Zanzibar :—"Have received letter from Peters, dated Kapte Kamassia (situated west of Lake Baringo), Jan. 16. He and Friedmann are both well. Letter from Peters to you follows.—(Signed) HANSING."

LETTERS FROM SIR SAMUEL BAKER AND SIR F. DE WINTON.

Sir Samuel Baker writes to the *Times* on the subject of the acceptance of service by Emin Pasha under the Germans in Africa. He recounts what was done for the civilization of Central Africa from 1865 down to the time when Gordon left the Soudon, and says that England was content to take a wet sponge and wipe out everything that had been done. The English abandonment being complete, it was clearly open, says Sir Samuel, to any ambitious adventurer to plant the flag of his country in that deserted province, if he felt confident in the support of his own Government. It was only natural, he continues, that Emin, as a German, should prefer to act in alliance with his own people, especially as Wissman is commanding a Government expedition which will never imitate the fatal example of England by advancing only to retreat. If the Germans are wise, which they generally are, they will form stations upon the Victoria Nyanza, launch a couple of steamers, and build half a dozen Arab dhows. They will then command the lake, and can disembark a force upon the Uganda shore. The present anarchy in that country will favour their operations, as they will find supporters from one of the rival claimants. The route to the Albert Nyanza will then be easy, and Emin will be received with acclamation by those same people who mutinied against his rule, as he will appear in force of arms. The German expedition will have their communications secured, and can always receive supports from their depot on the east shore of the Victoria Nyanza, to be delivered at their station near the Ripon Falls, or at any more convenient point in the north-west corner of the lake. An alliance with M'Wanga, the King of Uganda, would entail the defeat of Kabba Rega, the King of Unyoro, and Captain Wissman, with Emin, would be master of the situation; the steamers upon the Albert Nyanza would fall into their hands, and the Equatorial Province would be regained. This may all be accomplished in a few months, under such experienced guidance as now exists in the persons of Wissmann and Emin. Why should Englishmen be jealous? Surely it is better that some civilised Power should reoccupy those countries, as we have abandoned them to savagedom. I see a great opening and a promising future now that English vacillation and obstruction are removed. The King of the Belgians has given a magnificent example of energy and success in the development of the Congo. Germany will not be slow to establish herself in command of the White Nile at Gondokoro. The Italians will be shortly in possession of Kassala, in the fertile regions of Upper Nubia, in the Taka country. Only fifty-two miles from Kassala, at Goorase, upon the Atbara, the river, although dry from December till May, is navigable to its junction with the Nile, about twenty-five miles south of Berber, from June till September. A couple of steamers conveyed in sections to Goorase, with a flotilla of barges, would convey a force to the Nile Junction in the rear of Berber, 270 miles distant, and the key of the Soudan would fall into their hands. The Italian fort at the mouth of the Atbara would be supported direct from Kassala. We should therefore see Germany thoroughly established in the upper White Nile regions, and Italy master of the situation by the possession of Berber and Kassala. Khartoum would of necessity fall, as the natural consequence of the Italian success at Berber.

Sir F. de Winton, writing to the *Times* on the 5th inst., refers to the announcement of the German expedition to Central Africa, and says it is difficult to find a motive for the issue of the proclamation, except as an effort on the part of the Germans in East Africa to curry favour with the Arabs and create a hostile feeling against the English. He adds :—"I feel that it would have been better if Emin's good name had not been mixed up with this affair, and I am sure this feeling will be shared, both in Great Britain and Germany, by all who are working in the true interests of Central Africa. As regards Emin taking service with the German Government, the Emin Relief Committee have nothing to say. Emin is the best judge of his own affairs, and we are quite content to have rescued him, and to leave the results of that rescue to the judgment of the civilized world." In conclusion, he states "that the Emin Relief Committee have invited Emin to visit England at their expense, in order that he may be welcomed by the English people, and that he might obtain the medical advice which we believe would be of great service to him."

MR. STANLEY ON THE BRITISH COMPANY.

Before leaving Alexandria, Mr. H. M. Stanley was asked and expressed pretty freely his opinion on the subject of the uses to which the British East Africa Company are putting their territory. He thinks the company might do better with its territory than leave it to sportsmen. He says the news of the game shot is most disheartening, that the meat will be wanted some day for railway labourers. He says that the company, like a prodigal, exhausts its resources to give horns for American and Russian sportsmen with which to decorate their stuccoed walls without absolutely any return for the hides, furs and horns. While sportsmen annihilate the game, buccaneers are allowed access to the territory to destroy the domestic herds. It would be better for the district to fall into German hands altogether, for Mr. Stanley says he is certain that Germany would not permit English buccaneers on her territory or English sportsmen to destroy the game, and he says he had hoped that Germany would prevent a single shot being fired for cruel sport.

Mr. Stanley and Dr. Parke sailed by the Hydaspes on Monday for Brindisi. Mr. Stanley has written to M. Gambard, Spanish Consul in Nice, stating that he had decided at the last minute to stay in Cannes instead of Nice. Rooms have therefore been engaged for him at the Hotel Continental, where Sir William Mackinnon is stopping. The visit will be of a private nature. Mr. Stanley is expected to arrive in Cannes on Sunday next.

THE SILVER PLATE DUTY.

MR. S. DIGBY thus writes on April 10th to the editor of the *Times* :—

Sir,—Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., writing in to-day's issue of the *Times* on the subject of the proposed abolition of the silver plate duty, says :—

"The agitation has been described as a 'one-man agitation.' This is clear—that no other name than that of Mr. Edward J. Watherston ever appears in it. Nor does he represent, so far as my constituents are aware, any association or society."

The movement for the repeal of the silver plate duty is no more a one-man agitation than the fair-trade agitation—perhaps not so much. Mr. Watherston may not "represent" any "association or society," but his views are supported by the influential East India Association, by the great chambers of commerce in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and by the whole of the Indian Press, native as well as English.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE EASTER MANOEUVRES.

THE "general idea" of the Easter volunteer operations this year was, as usual, resistance to an invader. At Harwich, at Eastbourne, at Dover, and at Southampton landings were supposed to have been effected by hostile forces, and the final engagements on the Monday do not seem to have been altogether decisive as to the enemy's discomfiture.

In deplorably bad weather the manœuvres began in earnest at Portsmouth, Folkestone, Eastbourne, and Brighton on the Monday. Anything more depressing than the atmospheric conditions of the day could not well be conceived. True, it did not in all places incessantly rain, but the bright glimpses of sunshine which were vouchsafed the citizen soldiers only served to render the heavy, thick drizzle less welcome. These were the net results of the fights:—At Folkestone, the invaders were discomfited; at Eastbourne, the army of relief accomplished its purpose, and recaptured the town; the battle outside Brighton was of a less decisive character; and at Portsmouth it seems that the invaders had to capitulate, though some reports state that the fortunes of war were just turned against the defenders when the "cease fire" sounded. The operations at Portsmouth were witnessed by the Duke of Cambridge and a brilliant staff of officers. The battle of Browndown, between General Stirling with a defending force, and the invaders, under Lord Abinger, who were assisted by a naval brigade under Captain Compton Domville, R. N., landing from the ships off Portsmouth, was fought from an early hour till noon. Lord Abinger sent forward his right brigade, which on reaching the Browndown rifle ranges were met by Colonel Crease's troops, which retired before them till Colonel Fraser's men captured Fort Gomer. Colonel Crease still drew back. When the invaders reached the River Alver they found the bridges destroyed, and had to make a detour. General Stirling then had them in a trap, and the invaders, with the sea in their rear, and the Alver on the left, had, according to some reports, to capitulate, though the general conclusion—the events leading up to which we have not space in which to deal—is that it was more or less a drawn battle. As the attacking gunboats were coming round from Portsmouth in the very teeth of the gale, a barge containing four men and a nine-pounder gun, which was being towed, as is usual, behind a gunboat, was swamped by a heavy sea and capsized. The gun was, of course, lost, as it rolled off its trunnion at once, but the men very fortunately managed to cling to the submerged barge until help arrived. Lord Abinger met with an accident on the floating bridge, being crushed by a brewer's wagon and severely bruised, but was able to head his brigade at the march past, though when he reached his quarters he had to go to bed. The South London Brigade had a heavy march in Easter Monday's bad weather to carry on their battle near Caesar's Camp, near Folkestone, round which the invaders were posted, under Colonel Stracey, to meet the attack from Colonel Fraser's troops from the line of Ashford-road. There was much vigorous exertion, and the fight was well maintained, and eventually at a little before one o'clock the invaders were defeated. A march-past then followed. At Eastbourne the volunteers were called out after a hasty breakfast, and marched out through heavy rain to the Downs, where the fight of the Saturday was resumed, the ground being saturated with rain. The manœuvring was very steady, and the new attack formations were practised. About noon the contest ended, it being decided that Colonel Villiers held a position from which he could not be driven without some very stubborn fighting, and a march-past was held at the Links, the troops afterwards returning to town. An excellent sham fight took place at Stanmer, near Brighton, between, on the one hand, the Engineer Brigade, representing an invading force, which, landing at Shoreham, endeavoured to make its way to the metropolis via Brighton; and, on the other, the Sussex volunteers, assisted by the Middlesex yeomanry and a troop of Hussars, to whom the duty of resisting the attack was entrusted. In the opinion of the umpire the battle was a drawn one. More favourable weather was experienced at Colchester, where after waiting till the rain ceased, a four hours' sham fight between various battalions of Essex volunteers and some regular troops took place on Dowland Heath. The City of London Rifles had a sham fight with Hampshire corps near Winchester, and there was a field day between Surrey and Sussex volunteers at Chichester. An instructive field day took place in Goodwood Park, where the Surrey and Sussex rifles had an hour's "fighting."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—From March 28 to April 10.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

C M Rivaz (Cov), India, 45 Pall-mall.
S C E Hartwell, India, 45 Pall-mall.
J S Slater, India, 45, Pall-mall.
T Macpherson, India, 45, Pall-mall.
C Kirkpatrick, India, 55, Parliament-street.
H M Owen, India, Ilfex, Oxford.
J Bell, India, Charing-cross Hotel.
J Sime, India, Ghatley-road, Clifton, Bristol.
H Denby, India, 4, Normanton-terrace, Wildash-road, East Dulwich.
Capt J G Morris, B S C, India, Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street.
Capt E Blunt, R E, India St Andrew's Rectory, Holborn.
H Moberley (Madras,) 55, Parliament-street.
T D Mackenzie (Cov), Bombay, 16, Beaufort-road, Clifton.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

H J Strickland, India, 5 months, M C.
G J Hynes, India, 2 months, M C.
Surg J L Poynder, India, 2 months, M C.
F E Petterson, India, 4 months, M C.
G M S Carter, India, 6 months' furlough.
W G Snadden, India, furlough commuted to leave on M C for 15 months.
G C Beresford, Bombay, 6 months, M C.
C I Weir (Cov), Madras, 3 1-4 months' fur.
W M Thorburn, Madras, 6 months, M C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

W B Oldham (Cov), India.
W B Stuart, India.
Surgeon R H Whitwell (M B), India.
T T Logan, Madras.
B W Cantapher, Bombay.
M C Lockie, Bombay.
Lieutenant-Colonel W H Haydon, R E, Bombay.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Surg-Major F. C. Barker, M.D., Bombay.
Capt. E. H. Molesworth, Bengal S. C.
Capt. E. M. Lawford, Madras S. C.
W J McCausland, Esq, Ind Mar.
Lieut R P Colomb, Bombay S C.
Surgeon-Major E Fawcett, Madras
Captain E J Medley, Bengal S C.
Lieut. E. H. Cole, Bengal S. C.
Major B Scott, C I E., Bengal, R E.
Brigade-Surg. A. Porter, M. D. Madras.
Lieut Col F W Joseph, Bombay S C.
Lieut C J Melliss, Bombay S C.
Major E B Anderson, Madras S C.
Capt E T Gastrell, Bengal S C.
Capt S W Jervis, Bengal S C.
Lieut L E Cooper, Bengal S C.
Lieut C H Clay, Bengal S. C.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut. D. M. Thompson, Bengal S.C.
Capt C R Hoskyn, Bengal R E.
Lieut E G Wright, Bengal S C.
Major C Hogge, Bengal S C.
Surgeon J K Close, M D., Bengal.
Captain J E Mein, Bengal S C.
Captain E Blunt, Bengal, R E.
Major C W J Kingston, Bengal S C.
Captain J G Morris, Bengal S C.
Lieut G M Mutton, Madras, R E.
Capt H B Stanford, Madras, R A.
Colonel J W Swifte, Madras S C.
Col W S Peat, Bombay Cavalry.
Surgeon-Major J Macgregor, M D, Bombay.
Lieutenat J F Stewart, Bengal S C.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Surg.-Maj. G. S. A. Ranking, M. D., Ben., 6 months M. C.
Lieut. H. W. Hes, Bengal R. A., 183 days, M. C.
Lieut C. M. Eales, Mad. S. C., 6 months, M. C.
Col. E. Mockler, Bombay Inf, 6 months M. C.
Col. W. H. St. A. Wilton, Mad. Inf, 281 days, P. A.
Major E. B. Anderson, Mad. S. C., till June 10, 1890, U. P. A.
Col. W. Scott, Bom. S. C., 182 days, P. A.
Col. C. S. Noble, Ben. S. C., 6 months, M. C.
Lieut. F. Churchill, Mad. S. C., 3 months, M. C.
Lieut. R. E. Grimston, Ben. S. C., 4 months, M. C.
Capt. H. L. Hutchins, Mad. S. C., 6 months, M. C.
Lt.-Col. J. F. Willoughby, Bombay S. C., 1 month, U. P. A.
Major D. A. A. Macpherson, Bengal S. C., 6 mo. M. C.,

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Col. J. H. Crowdy, R. E., Bengal, 4th March, 1890.
Cap. J. M. Brebner, Ind. Marine, Bengal,

NOTICES.

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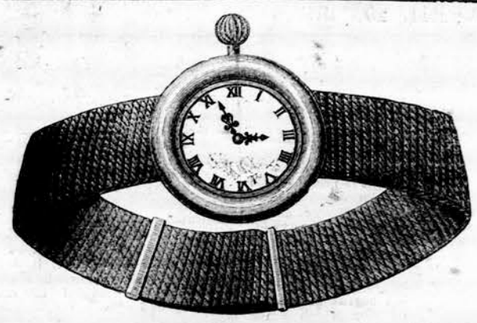

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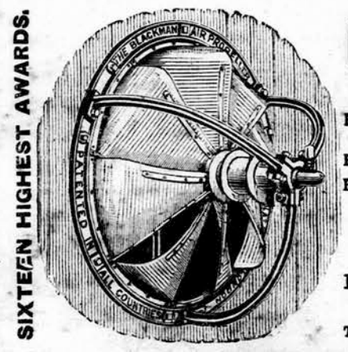

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